# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. ☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid. ☞ Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c.) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for less than ten lines.


## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

*Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:* I have seen, with pleasure, the communication of Prof. Emmons in reply to the charges alleged to exist against his course as State Geologist, in an article written by me over the signature of "Australis." It will be recollected that I preferred no charge myself. I simply stated that certain rumors were prevalent prejudicial to his character, which I hoped would be cleared away to the satisfaction of every body in the State. I did not believe them to be true.

I have thought proper to ask the favor of your columns, to state to the public that if I had had the belief that the rumors referred to were well founded, the explanation of Prof. Emmons would have completely removed it. I have written this acknowledge my complete satisfaction with his course.

AUSTRALIS.

COPPER & OTHER MINERALS IN OUR VICINITY.

Science is promising a wonderful revolution in the mineralogical developments of Western North Carolina. A company of scientific gentlemen from the North, who were here a short time since for the purpose of exploring the mineral resources of this region of country, departed a few days since, more than satisfied with the result of their labors, and were scarcely out of sight of us, before another company arrived in pursuit of the same object. The developements made by the former company have infused into the minds of our people an active spirit of inquiry, and the search for gold which has hitherto proved so productive is about to give place to the mania for Copper Mines. Every day brings to light some new and wonderful discovery. We are invited even to Mr. P. W. Groot, of Albany, N. Y., the gentlemanly agent of a Company of Northern Capitalists, to examine a few samples of Copper Ore, taken from mines in this and Cabarrus county, which have heretofore been worked as Gold Mines, which we think would not be dishonored in a comparison with specimens from the best mines in Cornwall or Michigan. We noticed, in particular, one block of solid Copper, intended for exhibition in the Crystal Palace, taken from the Cathey Mine, situated about five miles from Charlotte, weighing 595 lbs. Only one shaft has been sunk on this vein, and that only to the depth of 20 or 30 feet, which was at first, and profitably worked for gold. Immense deposites of sulphuret of copper are found at the bottom of the shaft, and promising an increasing yield. The Plank Road from this place to Lincolnton, passes within a mile of the land in which the mine is situated.

Mr. Groot also shewed us samples taken from the Reid Mine, situated about 9 miles from Charlotte, on a valuable agricultural farm, containing about 575 acres of land. Two veins have been opened and profitably worked for gold, running parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile apart and running East and West. The specimens taken from these veins consist of a large per cent. of sulphuret of copper and rich auriferous indications. The dip of the veins is about 10° from a perpendicular line. At a few localities, these veins have been explored to the depth of 40 or 50 feet, increasing in the descent both in the width of the veins and in the richness of their ores. The water level in them varies with the undulations of the surface, from 20 to 40 feet. Two other veins have been discovered on this farm, though their mineral qualities have not as yet been tested.

Some specimens taken from the surface of the Pharr Mine present stronger indications of a rich treasure of Copper in the bowels of the earth than any thing we have ever seen in this country.—The tract of land on which this mine is situated, is about 10 miles from Charlotte, and contains 240 acres.

Mr. Groot, as the agent of a Northern Company, has purchased the foregoing Mines, together with the celebrated Capps and Reid Mines. The former of which, situated about 5 miles from this place, has been long and profitably worked as a Gold Mine, contains also a large per cent. of Copper. The Reid Mine is situated about 10 miles from Charlotte, in the county of Cabarrus, and about 13 miles from Concord, the county seat.—This celebrated Mine, from which 10 millions of dollars in gold have already been extracted, contains also sufficient quantities of Copper, Silver and Lead, to justify one in working the Mine for either of these metals.

This Company has also purchased the very valuable and extensive estate in the counties of Lincoln and Gaston, known as the High Shoals Iron Works, at this time under a high state of improvement. There are between 14 and 16,000 acres of land attached to this property, a large portion of which is highly cultivated. There is also, as is said, a valuable Gold Mine upon it.

We have not space to give a further description of this property. With these indications of capital coming amongst us; with a Rail Road connecting Charlotte with Charleston; and with Plank Roads in process of construction, to reach, when finished, North and West many miles into the interior, why, we may ask, may not our county prosper above all others in the Union.

*Charlotte Whig.*

*Branch Bank to be Discontinued.*—The Branch of the Bank of the State at Elizabeth City, N. C., will be discontinued from and after the 1st day of June 1854.

## OBSERVER.

### FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1853.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The Stockholders met in their new Banking House on Monday. S. W. Tillinghast Esq. was called to the Chair and Jno. M. Rose Esq. appointed Secretary.

The Reports of the officers show the affairs of the Bank to be in a very flourishing condition—a large surplus fund being on hand after paying for the erection of the new Building.

The President's salary was increased from $1250 to $1600.

Jno. D. Starr, Edmund J. Lilly, H. L. Myrover, Avon E. Hall, Jno. W. Pearce, Jas. Kyle, Charles Benbow and A. A. McKethan, were re-elected Directors.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Jno. D. Starr Esq. was reselected President.

EDUCATION.—A previous engagement prevented either of the Editors from hearing Mr. Wiley's Address on Monday last. But a friend who was present has kindly furnished the following notice:

On Monday afternoon the friends of Education had the pleasure of listening to C. H. Wiley, Esq. General Superintendent of Common Schools, who is now making an official tour of the State.

He spoke for 1½ hours to a large number of our citizens, both from town and county, and deeply interested all in the object of his mission.

He has already collected a vast amount of useful information, illustrative of the *merits* and *demerits* of the Institution over which the Legislature has called him to preside, and is evidently devoting all the powers of his mind to the full development of a system of Common Schools that will yet become the pride and the glory of the State.

The address of Mr. Wiley was plain, practical and direct, eminently characterized by sound sense, and directed to the head and heart, the judgment and understanding of his hearers, rather than to their feelings, passions, or prejudices, and conclusively establishing his peculiar adaptation to the office. He paid a high and deserved compliment to E. L. Winslow, Esq. for his indefatigable exertions in the cause, as Superintendent for Cumberland County.

Accommodating himself to the seasons, the labors of Mr. Wiley hitherto have been confined to the Eastern portion of the State; now he designs visiting the West, where we hope his labors will be appreciated and redound to the honor of the whole State.

The Medical Society of the State of North Carolina is still in session, as we go to press. We are promised an account of its proceedings for Monday's paper.

A crowded audience attended at the Baptist Church yesterday afternoon to hear Dr. Dickson's Address, which was what it purported to be, an Address to the Medical Society, on matters pertaining to that Profession; and therefore much of it was too scientific to be appreciated by an "outsider." But members of the Profession speak of it as in a high degree able and profound. It will be published, we presume, and will well reward a careful study.

OUR WHOLESALE BUSINESS.—In copying the following kindly paragraph from the Greensborough Patriot, we think it appropriate to remark, that the wholesale business of this place, especially in the Dry Goods line, appears to us to have increased very decidedly within the last two or three years. Several causes have contributed to this increase—better stocks, abundance of money, increased facilities of travel, and extensive advertising:—

FROM THE GREENSBORO' PATRIOT.

*Fayetteville.*—The insertion of the advertisements of Starr & Williams, Worth & Elliott, and other merchants of Fayetteville whose names have appeared for a longer period in our advertising columns, furnishes occasion to say that several of the mercantile houses of that town desire to turn the attention of retail merchants of the interior more particularly to their place.—They believe that,—with the improved and constantly improving facilities from the seaboard to Fayetteville, and from Fayetteville to the interior,—small assortments of goods, for country consumption, can be bought as cheaply at wholesale in Fayetteville as any where else. Fayetteville has been the *old stamping-ground* of the up-country wagoners for three quarters of a century: we should be pleased to see the intercourse of the country with that town extended and liberalized, as it may be, and we believe will be to the mutual and indefinite benefit of all parties.

NEW POST ROUTE.—The Postmaster General has authorised the Postmaster of this town 'to receive proposals for carrying a mail from this place to Blue's Bridge, via the Centre Plank Road, as far as that road is completed. The route will probably be extended beyond Blue's Bridge as soon as authority can be obtained from Congress.

WHITE BLACKBERRIES.—A friend has presented us with a quantity of this, to us new description of *blackberry*, from his plantation in Brunswick county, where they grow in great abundance. They are a delicate fruit, pleasant to the eye and taste, but a little more insipid than the black.

FOREIGN.—The Atlantic arrived at New York on Saturday last.

She brings but little in the way of news. Cotton at Liverpool remained quiet but steady at previous quotations. Breadstuffs were dull, with a partial decline, in view of a thin attendance of buyers and more favorable weather for agriculture.

Twenty-seven thousand emigrants embarked at the port of Liverpool for America and Australia during the past month of April, being a larger number than any preceding month, the increase being mostly Irish, German, and Dutch, to America, owing to the less favorable accounts by recent arrivals from Melbourne.

The Madrid papers say that Santa Anna has sought aid from Spain to repel an anticipated filibuster expedition from the United States.

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The printed copies of the Laws of the last Session of the Legislature have at last been received at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland. They are put up in two paper bound volumes, of 992 pages (including the Index.) The paper and printing are rather better than usual; but errors, either of those who made, or those who copied, or those who printed the Laws, abound as heretofore. The reader may open either volume at random, and his eye will inevitably rest upon some blunder.

Our attention has been called to the following act, making a very radical change in the law relating to the collection of small debts in Cumberland, Bladen, and some other counties. We know but little of the Law, but we are most unfavorably impressed with the change made by this act. If, for instance, a creditor in one of the extreme Southern districts of this county wishes to collect a debt of $5 in the extreme Northern end, about 60 miles distant, and his own oath is necessary to establish the claim, he must travel that distance and back to make it good; for an officer from any other part of the county except the debtor's own residence would be guilty of a misdemeanor if he should serve a process on the debtor. This is equivalent to obliterating all small debts which the debtor may not choose to pay. They will not be worth the cost of collection.

We suppose the law was intended to benefit the debtor class of the community. But will it not have a contrary effect? Will not people refuse to credit persons whom they can only reach by hunting them up at the end of two or three days' journey?

*AN ACT concerning the place of trial for Civil process returnable before Justices of the Peace.*

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever any civil process for the recovery of money, either for debt or damages, shall be issued in the county in which the defendants, or one of them, may reside, and shall be returnable out of court before one or more justices of the peace, the same shall be returnable at some place within the captain's district wherein the defendants, or one of them, shall reside; and in case no justice of the peace shall reside in said district, then said process shall be returned before some justice in an adjoining district; and if the process be returned otherwise than is herein provided, the justice or justices of the peace before whom the same shall be returned, shall, on exception taken by or on behalf of the defendants, dismiss the same, endorsing thereon the ground of the dismission; and if the exception so taken be overruled, the defendants, on appeal, shall have the same advantage thereon on motion: Provided, That this act shall only apply to the counties of Bladen, Cumberland, Caldwell, Cherokee, Lenoir, Madison, Bertie, Greene, and Wilkes.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That if any officer shall violate the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 27th day of December, A. D., 1852.]

BANK OF CHARLOTTE.—H. B. Williams, Esq. has been elected President, and W. A. Lucas, Esq. Cashier, of this new Bank, which will go into operation early in June.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED.—The American Str. Atlantic arrived at New York from Liverpool in 9 days and 22 hours from wharf to wharf. The voyage was never done before, we believe, in less than 10 days and 8 hours.

BLOODY MINDED.—The Richmond Enquirer says,—

"A Democratic meeting at Carrollton, Alabama, on the 24 inst., 'resolved, generally, that in politics, as in war, the true policy is to shoot deserters.' This is pretty good doctrine, and one that will have to be extensively resorted to in Virginia during the present canvass."

It is said that if this recommendation be carried out, there will be a great thinning of the ranks of Locofocoism in Virginia this year; for they are coming out in all quarters in opposition to the regular nominees. Well, we can spare all that are shot.

N. C. COPPER.—We notice in the N. Y. Express sales of shares of stock in the N. C. Copper Company at 80½ to 81.

RAIL ROAD LAWS.—A bill has been reported in the Massachusetts Legislature prohibiting passenger trains from passing drawbridges at a greater speed than six miles an hour. The trains are to stop one or two hundred feet from the draw, under a penalty to the conductor of five hundred dollars or three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Persons are to be stationed with signals at the ends of bridges before opening the draws. Corporations failing to give clear instructions to their officers, in accordance with this law, are liable to a fine of five thousand dollars.

The Legislature of Illinois last winter passed a law to the effect that railroad companies should pay $5,000 for every passenger lost in a train through the carelessness of the company or its agents. The citizens of Chicago have resolved to see this law enforced to the letter.

*The Campaign.*—We continue to hear most cheering accounts from the various counties composing this district. The friends of Col. Gaither and the Whig party are becoming aroused to a sense of their duty, and are going to work like men. The people are beginning to open their eyes. We have heard of numerous changes that have followed in the wake of our noble standard-bearer! Push on the columns.

*Asheville Spectator.*

*Abduction.*—An unknown individual attempted to abduct a negro boy from the plantation of Wm. Eaton, Sr., not far from Gaston, some days since. The negro was gagged and carried off, but made his escape in the night and returned home.

FROM THE ROWAN WHIG.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Yesterday was a week ago, we heard the discussion at Concord, between Messrs. Craige and Osborne. Mr. Osborne spoke one hour with great beauty and eloquence, and was replied to by Mr. Craige, one hour, in a speech of decided ability, but exceedingly discursive and immethodical. Mr. Osborne then rejoined, and Mr. Craige sur-rejoined in speeches, each, fifteen minutes long.

The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and the policy of annexation of Foreign Territory, (and particularly of Cuba,) to the United States, were the principal questions debated. Mr. Osborne, on the subject of the Public Lands argues, that as these lands were originally ceded by North Carolina, and the other old States, in trust to the General Government to pay the Revolutionary debt, (and for no other purpose,) and that debt having been paid, that North Carolina through her Representatives in Congress, should demand her equitable proportion of these lands. Mr. Craige as we understood him (and if we mistook his position, we will afford him an opportunity to correct us,) advocates the very strange doctrine, that it is constitutional to give the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, to the States in which they are located, but unconstitutional to give the lands, or to distribute the proceeds of the sales to the old States. Can the injustice to North Carolina, which such a doctrine implies, be sanctioned by the intelligent voters of the seventh Congressional district? Suppose Bennett's bill is revived, in the next Congress, and Mr. Craige should be elected, and vote to strike out of the bill the appropriation to North Carolina, would the mere name of Democracy atone for such a parricidal blow? Have we no rivers and harbors to open, no roads to build and no poor children to be taught properly their duties to God and their country. Do the people of North Carolina so love taxes as to desire to pay all, and receive nothing, from the General Government? We had hoped that Mr. Craige on this question *particularly*, would have risen above party. We have too high a regard for Mr Craige, —a personal attachment commenced in boyhood, and not removed in manhood, to think for a moment of seeing him placed in a situation where his conscience would pull him one way, and his affections the other. We know and appreciate his love and esteem for our common mother—the good old North State, and consequently have no idea of giving him a dagger, when we are assured that his conception of duty would compel him to plunge it (even with tears) into her bosom.

We well recollect that North Carolina some years ago did receive a portion of her share of the public lands under a Democratic administration. We believe however it was received under a sort of protest, that the money would be returned—*"when convenient." "Huggins" from that time to the present has "never been hurried."* Without one word about the loan, the deposit, the distribution, or whatever else it was called, the General Government at once paid to the State the money advanced by the state to the volunteers in the Mexican War. Why, if the Democrats are so squeamish, did they ask this payment from the General Government, and not appropriate the loan, or deposit, under the Jackson administration to the payment of the North Carolina volunteers? Can it be that if a thing is called a *loan* that it is constitutional, but if it is called distribution it is unconstitutional?

On the subject of expansion Mr. Craige goes the whole figure. He thinks the American Eagle should at once gulp down Cuba, and at a more convenient season swallow Central America—and "the rest of mankind." Mr. Osborne thinks that the Eagle had better digest what is already sticking in its craw, before it attempts to *"take in"* any more *"forbidden fruit."*

It is strange that a state-rights man would say in one breath that Congress has no power to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, and in the next breath, that we can constitutionally incorporate a foreign State into the United States, and thereby create relations and responsibilities, never known or provided for, by the wise founders of our government. Considerations of kith and kin, and the extension of the area of slavery tore the seal from the Constitution, when Texas lost her nationality. No such arguments can be advanced for the acquisition of Cuba. She is not of our blood, religion, literature, language or color. If we could purchase the Island, which it is idle to talk about, would it be wise for the South to set such an example to our Northern brethren? Canada must then be admitted, and the fires of sectional strife would burst forth again with renewed violence, and liberty, together with the Union of the States, would expire amid the convulsions of a terrible social and political earthquake.

God grant that in the decision of so momentous a question,—a question which affects the integrity of the Union, and the very vitals of our government, that the people will wisely consider, and turn a deaf ear to passion, prejudice and party spirit, and be guided alone by reason, experience and history. Some political errors are merely temporary in their effects. They pass away with the occasion and are soon forgotten. An error here may be worse than a crime—it will be irremediable.

Notwithstanding his many errors, we believe that Mr. Calhoun was endowed with pre-eminent intellectual abilities and a large share of political sagacity.

'Born for the Universe, he narrowed his mind,
And gave to the South, what was meant for mankind.'

He believed that slavery was a moral, social and political good, and hence to extend its area, he was chiefly instrumental in the annexation of Texas. He told Mr. Venable on his death bed that Cuba was *"forbidden fruit."* He saw when it was too late, the results of his own policy on the South. He then keenly experienced what Mr. Clay had years before foreseen, that every territorial acquisition on the part of the South, would but increase the already overgrown rapacity of the North. Look at Texas—and then at Oregon, New Mexico and California, and let the past teach us a lesson for the future. Let the people of this District remember the annexation of Texas and its results—War, Taxes and human suffering; and above all, may they never forget the sectional and political convulsion, which but lately shook our Union from centre to circumference.

Land Warrants are in more active demand, and have appreciated a trifle. The 80's and 160's are becoming scarce, most of those now offered being 40's.

| | Buying | Selling |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acre Warrants | $170 | $175 |
| 80 acre Warrants | 85 | 87 |
| 40 acre Warrants | 42½ | 43½ |

*N. Y. Express.*

*Gold in Eastern North Carolina.*—We learn that a gold mine which promises to be very rich, has recently been discovered in Tyrell county, N. C. This we believe is the first discovery of gold that has been made in the lower part of the State.

*Norfolk Beacon.*

*Branch Bank.*—The subscribers to the Farmer's Bank, who reside in this vicinity, met in this place, last Saturday, for the purpose of selecting suitable persons for Cashier and Directors of the Branch at Greensborough—to be confirmed by the Directory of the mother Bank, under a resolution adopted by the late general meeting of the stockholders at Elizabeth City. Mr. William A. Caldwell was elected Cashier, and the following gentlemen Directors, viz: C. N. McAdoo, C. P. Mendenhall, Jed. H. Lindsay, Peter Adams and Walter A. Winborne. The salary of the Cashier was fixed at $800 per annum, and the Directors allowed $200 per annum, to be divided among the whole Board.

It is expected that the Branch at this place will go into operation in the course of five or six weeks.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

*New Paper Mill.*—Messrs. E. B. Freeman & Co., have purchased the Mill site six miles east of Raleigh, known as Hinton's Mills, where they are now engaged in erecting a Paper Mill; the Company to be known as the Neuse Manufacturing Company.—*Giraffe.*

*Council of State.*—The Council of State have been requested by Gov. Reid to convene in Raleigh on Thursday the 26th inst.

*Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.*

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The Cabinet Council, yesterday, was protracted till a late hour. The following appointments, it is rumored, were agreed to:—Gen. Gadsden, of S. C., to Mexico. Gov. Seymour, of Ct., to Russia. Mr. Niles, of Vt., to Sardinia. Mr. Dix, of N. Y., to France. Mr. Dillaye, of N. Y., to Belgium. The appointment of Mr. Dix to take effect at a future day, or whenever his place as Assistant Treasurer can be filled with the right man. The mission to Berlin will probably be conferred on a Western Statesman.

NEW YORK, May 15.

*Two Hundred Lives Lost!*—The ship William and Mary bound from Liverpool to New Orleans, was wrecked near the Great Bahama bank, on the 3d inst. She struck a sunken rock and foundered. Of 200 persons on board, the Captain, Mate, two passengers and six of the crew were saved; they have arrived here.

NEW YORK, May 16.

*Accident and Loss of Life.*—The building, corner of New and Water streets, gave way this morning, and in falling buried several of the workmen employed in its erection. Two dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins.

### FLOUR FOR MARKET.

We noticed, and marked for insertion, some weeks, a paragraph from the Fayetteville Observer containing suggestions similar to those in the following communication. We are glad of this occasion to bring the matter more prominently before our millers:

Messrs. Swaim & Sherwood: I was informed some weeks since, by an enterprising and intelligent merchant of Wilmington, that one of the greatest drawbacks against the sale of North Carolina Flour in that market, was the indifferent way in which the barrels were made and the flour packed in them. In order that our flour should command good prices, the barrels should be well made, of good timber, with *shaved white oak hoops*, and good strong chimes at least three-fourths of an inch long. Our farmers are every where pressing for the extensive cultivation of wheat and the manufacturing of flour; and as it is hoped that Wilmington and Beaufort will be our principal markets for the sale of this article, it is all important that our millers and farmers should not only understand this matter, but see that their barrels in future are of the right kind to secure the flour and likewise good prices in market.

X.

We perceive that one of our millers, Mr. Harper Donnell, has already promptly acted upon this hint. We have seen some of his barrels, neatly put up, with dressed white oak hoops, and can not be surprised that a difference should be made in the market in favor of such tidy workmanship.—*Greens. Pat.*

## MARRIED,

In Galveston, Texas, on the 20th ult., Dr. LANGDON CHEVES MANLY, formerly of Raleigh, to Miss MARY E. SPANN.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 12—Str Southerner, with passengers, and goods for S M Frost, O M Grimsley, J Hall, Dr A F Mallett, Col W M McNeill, D & W McLaurin.

May 14—Str Evergreen, with goods for E A Vogler, Capt Rush, J & F Garret, Rockfish Co, C S Johnson, D & W McLaurin, Willkings & Co, Benbow, Kyle & Co, W H Lutterloh, S T Pfohl.

May 16.—Steamer Southerner with passengers and freight for E L Winslow, H Clapp, S J Hinsdale, C F Fisher, W B Jordan, L Jordan, Johnson & McNeill, J H Thompson, T C Pfohl, J Otterburg, and a lot of Gold machinery to the care of Willkings & co.

May 19—Str Chatham, with boat Mike Brown in tow, and goods for A Newsom, G Brandt, Cedar Falls Co, S S Blackburn, Union Co, E B Rice, M D & W R Smith, J M Worth, J C Thompson, A A McKethan, Miss J A Stickney, Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, R T Long, C W Andrews, Morrison, Gaither & Co, J Utley, R & A Murphy, J W Thomas, Elkin manuf Co, S J Hinsdale, J W Martin & Bros, J J Bruner, G Womack, T H Ramsay, Steele & Shortridge, H Tyson, Hall & Bollinger, Starr & Williams, M Brown & Son, D Murphy, T J Platt, T J Patrick, S Johnson, Murchison, Reid & Co, Colby & Smith, T M Wheeler, P Thurston, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Dr A Knight.

### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 13—Br. Brig Cheriot from Newport, Eng. 14—Schrs. Henry Nutt from Philadelphia, Cherokee from Baltimore. 15—Schrs. E. S. Powell and Elouise from New York. 16—Schr. J. Larling from New York.


**S. S. Frey**

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

**Spring & Summer Goods.**

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 28, 1853. 90*6m

*A Desirable LOT for Sale.*

AT Floral College, will be offered for sale, on the 16th June next, being the last day of the Examination, an improved LOT, containing one acre of land, having on it a small dwelling and kitchen. The lot is in a pleasant situation.

JOHN McPHAUL.

April 30, 1853. 90*tf

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of October last, two NEGROES, Isaac and his wife Nancy. Isaac is a very likely boy, about six feet two or three inches high, dark complexion, about twenty-six years old, and weighs 175 or 180 pounds.—Nancy is dark complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, very stout and likely. Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, N. C., near Floral College, in which neighborhood they are supposed to be lurking, or in Robeson county on the Big Marsh, as they have relations in that section of country. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Marlborough District, S. C., or their confinement in any jail so that I get them.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Feb. 22, 1853. 72*tf

**LUMBERTON HOTEL.**

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have purchased the HOTEL lately occupied by G. W. Ingley, and that they are now prepared to entertain all who may favor them with their custom, and pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction. They are now building large and dry Stables and Shelters. Their Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants in the house and for the stables. Their undivided attention will be given to the establishment, and therefore hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

J. W. REGAN.
J. H. CALDWELL.

Lumberton, March 21, 1853. 80*3m

**LEATHER BANDS.**

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES.

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville

January 31, 1853. 64*1y

**ALFORDSVILLE, ROBESON.**

***M. McNeill***

HAVING taken the Store formerly kept by H. J. McLean & Co., would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York, a large and well selected assortment of GOODS, consisting of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery-ware, &c.,**

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash.

☞ Those indebted for purchases in 1852 will please call and settle.

March 24, 1853. 80*12t

*Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.*

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county during the two past seasons, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse, ditto, ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

April 28, 1853. 90*tf

*Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.*

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town on Monday the 6th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send Delegates and returns.

H. P. RUSSELL, G. Sec'y.

Wilmington, April 2, 1853. 82*tm

*Turpentine Getters and Farmers,*
LOOK HERE!
**1200 Acres finely timbered Pine Land for sale.**

THE undersigned, expecting sooner or later to exit the State, offers for sale his TRACT OF LAND, lying in Richmond county, on the waters of the Big Juniper Creek, adjoining the lands of John Fairley, Hugh McArn, Milton McIntosh and others, and containing about twelve hundred acres, principally wood land.

This Land, for Turpentine and Farming purposes, is unsurpassed by any in this section of the State. Being situated conveniently near Lumber River, and on the direct route of the Robeson and Richmond Plank Road, it offers every necessary inducement to those wishing to embark in the Turpentine business; and being in a neighborhood noted for intelligence, morality, and its facilities for education, it is also well calculated to answer the necessary demands of family convenience.

There is also a first rate Mill Site on the premises.

Persons wishing to purchase land of the above description, and on reasonable terms, will please address

J. G. BLUE.

Gillispolis, Robeson co., N. C., April 1, 1853.—82*tf

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned offers for sale her HOUSE and LOT on Robeson Street. The House is large, with a good Kitchen and out-houses, and a good well of excellent water in the yard. In fact, it is a desirable place, being healthy, and convenient to business. The Lot is now under cultivation.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine the premises, or by applying to Mr. Jas. G. Cook, or J. E. McMaster, either of whom will give any information desired. Possession given immediately.

E. C. McMASTER.

May 9. 92*4tp4

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber having, at May Term 1853 of Bladen County Court, taken out letters of administration on the estate of Willis Council, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN C. BAKER, Adm'r.

May 2, 1853. 92*3t

**GOODS! GOODS!!**

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, directly from New York, the largest stock of Goods ever offered at this place, consisting of a well-selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hats of every description, a very large assortment of gentlemens' and boys' ready-made Clothing, a very large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

The subscriber flatters himself that from his long experience in business, and his care in buying in his stock, that he can offer as good bargains as can be had in any market.

JOHN McINNIS

Floral College, May 10, 1853. 94*4t

**BLANKS for sale at this Office.**

## FELICITOUS IRONY.

The following felicitous piece of irony, justly applied, is copied from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer:

*A Quick Trip.*—We are under many obligations to the officers of the fleet steamer *Reindeer* for New Orleans papers of the evening of the 25th, forwarded to us by the steamer *W. F. Clint*, from Cairo. The *Reindeer*, we learn by a memorandum on the paper was *letting herself out*, being then only *three days and fifteen hours* from New Orleans. This is quick work!

*St. Louis paper.*

Hurrah! Down with the valves! In with the fat! On with the steam! *Three days and fifteen hours* from New Orleans! "By St. George," this will never do. This gallant *Reindeer* hasn't begun to *let herself out* yet. She is but just shaking the dewdrops from her flanks. There is mettle in her that will take her to St. Louis in three minutes and a half less than all this comes to. Engineer, do you hear? Give her more steam! For heaven's sake give her more steam! If you have a heart that can glow with pride, if you have a cheek that can tingle with shame, we tell you to give her more steam! By the memory of the mother that bore you, by the honor of the country that nursed you, by the renown of the great "Father of Waters" that girdles the earth at your feet, by the hopes of the little ones that call you their petted engineer, put on more steam! Are you so vile as to grudge your employers one paltry thrill of triumph? We tell you, put on more steam! Do you hold yourself so cheap as not to care for the joyous shouts of five hundred passengers? We tell you, put on more steam! Are you such a sneak as not to like to see your doings in the newspapers? We tell you, lazy engineer, put on more steam! If that won't do, try extra *coal*. Three days and fifteen hours for only twelve hundred miles in the middle of the nineteenth century! 'Tis monstrous. It can be done—and it science can't prove it experience some day will—it can be done, we say, in three days fourteen hours and fifty-six and a half minutes! *Three minutes and a half less!* A full inch of time, and Queen Elizabeth said she would give her kingdom for "an inch of time." A little more pitch, good engineer. Another fifty-six, if you please, for that lever! Let her pant! Is her safety valve tied away down? It won't hurt it any and it does it won't be likely to scald and mangle more than a hundred at most. We have known cases where as many as fifteen or twenty were killed, not one of whom lingered in agony more than a fortnight. An explosion is not such a terrible thing after all. We are getting quite used to them, and the man who has not been *blown* himself, or had some friend *blown up*, is considered a cool coward, and hardly fit to live in America. It is not the ample sum, to be sure, but it is better than woman should weep than that strong men shall shed tears. Time is money, and time and money drive on. She must *do* her trip, or split skyward in the attempt. The *Reindeer* knows no other motto than "Onwards or Upwards."

Witness applying to our good St. Louis friend that we were [illegible] in holding him up in the [illegible]. The truth is we have never been in a hurry. This steam boat jockeyship is all [illegible] and about these times [illegible] We have sometimes thought that it would be impolite to choose, we should like [illegible] better. It certainly is not a most [illegible], that time piece is claim to a the world possesses. And, again, the name in this case [illegible] rather unpleasantly suggestive. [illegible] Reindeer [illegible] our own [illegible] She perish [illegible] with her perished thirty [illegible] whose [illegible] were in their veins and [illegible] their hearts are our own or ours [illegible] Their dying shrieks must pass from our ears [illegible] we can join him, with any heart, in this cry of death.

In a short time, we are pained beyond expression to [illegible] the above so frequent in our public [illegible]. They do not spring from bad intentions, [illegible] by their effects, they are [illegible] the grave. As directly as any thing can they stimulate our steamboats to trade over each other, and thereby put the lives of hundreds in constant jeopardy. In striving the motto of one boat to outdo that ever her rivals, the [illegible] anything at all to nothing. Risk is ignored entirely by [illegible] engineers. The shot that hits the apple is called to the skies, but no account is taken of the shot that *may* perforate the brain. This spirit is altogether too prevalent among our people. It has pulled the Eyes of hundreds of thousands, and is rapidly cost the lives of tens of thousands, and it is time that the press should more really exercise its influence against it. A quick trip like that performed by the *Reindeer* should be rebuked by the press, not in terms of praise, but with severest reprobation. A boat in outdoing herself, and making unequalled speed, should thereby lose so much in public confidence as she would gain in public notoriety. When the popular habit of thought on this subject is brought to this shape, we shall see little of such paragraphs as that quoted at the beginning of this article, and shall hear still less of such outpourings as that which darkens our Cincinnati news columns this morning.

*Gastronomical Tom Noddy's Diary.*—In the time of Law's great money plan in France there was a humpback man who made a good deal of money by loaning his hump as a writing-desk in the street, the houses and shops being all occupied by people making their calculations.

Sir A. C——, once telling rhodomontade stories about America at Lord Barrymore's table, B. winking at the rest of the company asked him, "Did you ever meet any of the Chick-chows, Sir Arthur?" "Oh, several; a very cruel race." "The Cherry-chaws?" "Oh very much among them; they were particularly kind to our men." "And pray, did you know anything of the Totter-eddy-low-wows?" This was too much for poor Sir A., who then for the first time perceived that Barrymore had been quizzing him.

[This puts one in mind of the man who "dined with the Duchesse" when in Europe.]

Burke told of an Irish country squire who used, with hardly any means, to give entertainments to the militia, &c., in his neighborhood, and when a friend expostulated with him on the extravagance of giving claret to these men when whiskey punch would do just as well, he answered, "You are very right, my dear friend; but I have the claret on tick, and where the devil would I get credit for the *lemons*?"

Douglas mentioned the son of a rich grazier in Ireland whose son went on a tour to Italy, with express injunctions from the father to write to him whatever was worthy of notice. Accordingly, on his arrival in Italy, he wrote a letter beginning as follows: "Dear Father, the Alps is a very high mountain, and bullocks bear no price."

*Sale of Iron Works.*—The Providence Journal notices the sale of the works of the Providence Iron Company to Henry L. Bowen for $40,000. The property cost the original proprietors, $250,000, in addition to which a large amount was sunk in prosecuting the business.

## THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES.

On Saturday evening the Broadway Tabernacle reverberated with the shrill, defiant notes of Miss Stone, and her "sisters," who have thrown the gauntlet to the male portion of the friends of temperance, and declared not literally "war to the knife," but conflict with tongues, and assuredly great will be the contest, for at talking and speech-making *these* women are proverbially great, if at nothing else. There might, however, have been more to fear, and more necessity for preparations of defence, had the challengers been of that more practical class of the fair sex, who delight in domestic affairs and are familiar with the use of soup kettles and crockery ware, and other weapons of offence and defence, so perilous in hostile encounters. "Hard words break no bones," and though a "scolding wife" is reported to be a very serious inconvenience even to the most patient of husbands, it must be remembered that most of those ladies who led the hostile ranks on Saturday evening have no husbands to scold, and perhaps are not likely to have, while their married associates are so much from home, that no great anxiety need be felt respecting the domestic conditions of their conjugal associates.

The cause of war is this, Miss Lucy Stone's own statement being taken as authority. There was a meeting of temperance delegates held at the Brick Chapel last week, to arrange for a World's Temperance Convention. When a certain committee was being formed, some friend of Miss Lucy's proposed her as a member. The chairman of the meeting declined putting Miss Lucy's friend's motion, and the meeting very cordially sustained him in his refusal. We do not marvel at earnest practical men declining Miss Lucy's aid. Business would get along very slowly, however rapidly talking might *progress*, in any committee of which Miss Lucy Stone was a member. She makes fearful long speeches, quotes poetry by the page or more, and has such a mortal antipathy at some rights of which she imagines women to be deprived, that though for the sake of gaining temperance hearers she brings in denunciations of male drunkards, the burden of her song is ever women's rights and women's wrongs. Little benefit and great hindrance would the temperance cause receive from Miss Lucy's committee-ship. So the gentlemen who were in earnest in the temperance cause, no doubt struggling hard with their gallantry, declined Miss Lucy's company and that of other talking ladies who would have been dragged in by clinging to Miss Lucy's skirts. We beg pardon—for Miss Lucy is a bloomer.

The declaration of war is emphatic. Henceforth the women's rights ladies—including among the names, Lucy Stone, Ernestine L. Rose, and Emily Clarke, and Susan Anthony, and Antoinette Brown, and some Harriet and Angelinas, Mollies and Bernardes, with a Fanny too, and more to the pity, for it is a sweet name, and smiley matronly wives—are *banished* world, its *employments*—are to live in open hostility to the regular constituted beneficence agencies, under cover of associations with which they have ordered to engage—if it be necessary and we have the somewhat, but more what curious, announcement that there will be [illegible] Well, we [illegible] of no other United States [illegible] but from what source I will not [illegible] the declaration was made, we are not at [illegible] Perhaps the gentlemen, losing upon the [illegible] with this "ordinary sphere," will form their world's convention with the ladies [illegible] spheres, will organize the convention [illegible] world. Considering, however, that [illegible] are to have a [illegible] of [illegible] in the [illegible] we simply caution our fears to become [illegible] at the tone the [illegible] in [illegible].—*N. Y. Com.*

*To Prevent Milk from Souring.*—A correspondent of the "Ohio Farmer" gives the following plan:

"As all the dairymen are at [illegible] you an account of our experience in the dairy business, with regard to preserving milk from becoming sour. We have [illegible] dairy for [illegible] from cows for several years, and have milked seventy-two [illegible]. We set in the milk at night in a tin [illegible] which we [illegible] and which we prepare [illegible] for the purpose of cooling it. This is [illegible] sweet until morning, with very little trouble, when we strain in the morning's milk, which is warmed sufficiently by heating the water in the [illegible] vat. This we proceed until Sunday night, when the milk is set and a cool milk which is kept until Monday morning and made into cheese. Sunday morning the milk is strained into wooden tubs, which are painted inside and out with a thick coat of paint, smooth and hard, and set in a cool place on the cellar bottom where it keeps sweet until Monday when it is skimmed and made into cheese. The result has been that we have not lost a bowl of milk the past summer. But milk set in tin pans has sometimes soured. We formerly preserved it in tin pans by putting a piece of clean ice into each pan. The rest of the Sabbath may be enjoyed and the practice of making cheese on that day be discontinued."

*Nail Growing in the Flesh.*—A late writer in the "Ohio Cultivator" gives the following remedy: Cut a notch in the middle of the nail every time the nail is pared. The disposition to close the notch draws the nail up from the flesh. It cured mine after I had suffered weeks with its festering.

*Scientific American.*

*To Cure Warts.*—Warts on the hand may be cured by washing them several times a day in strong soda water, and allowing them to dry without wiping. So says a correspondent, and he is correct.—*Scientific American.*

*Cheap Cough Mixture.*—Take three cents worth of liquorice, and three cents worth of gum arabic, put them into a quart of warm water, simmer them till thoroughly dissolved, then add three cents worth of paregoric and a little quantity of antimonial wine. Let it cool, and sip whenever the cough is troublesome. It is pleasant, cheap and good, and will remove a common cough from recent cold. It cost is fifteen cents.

*Scientific American.*

*Shoemaking.*—The Eastern papers state that a machine has been invented, but not yet patented, which will do the entire pegging of a shoe, with either one, two, or three rows of pegs, in from two to three minutes. The number of rows makes no difference in the time, and the work is pronounced far better than hand work can be. A further novelty in the case is, that this machine makes its own pegs as it does its work, thus destroying the value of that ingenious machine for making pegs that has so long been both useful and profitable.

*A Quick Sermon.*—An old preacher once took for his text, "Adam, where art thou?" and divided his subject into three parts:—1st. All men are somewhere; 2d. Some men are where they ought not to be; and 3d. Unless they take care, they will soon find themselves where they would rather not be.

A celebrated wit was asked why he did not marry a young lady to whom he was much attached:

"I know not," said he, "except the regard we have for each other."

*Chapel Hill.*—Perhaps there is no place in the State that has more rapidly improved within a few years than Chapel Hill. Besides the additions to the College Buildings, and the improvement in the Campus, a number of handsome private residences have been built in the village, and some of the old residences have been removed and otherwise improved. A new Methodist church is building and nearly completed. It will be a handsome edifice when finished. On a recent visit to the Hill, we were informed that the real estate in the village had a short time previous been assessed at over ninety thousand dollars in value. An assessment ten years before, by the same persons, fixed the value at about twenty-eight thousand—showing that the real estate had nearly quadrupled in value within ten years! Most of the improvements have been made within the last three or four years.

We were gratified to witness the commendable spirit of improvement prevailing among the citizens, as indicating both their prosperity and that of the noble institution which is the pride of the State. Chapel Hill may now be ranked as one of the handsomest villages in North Carolina.

*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

*From the Raleigh Register.*

### AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

RALEIGH, May 17, 1853.

The Wake Agricultural Society convened, pursuant to notice, in the City Hall, and in the absence of the President, Gov. Manly was called to the Chair:

Upon motion, it was

Resolved, That we will make the necessary preparations for holding the State Agricultural Fair, in this city, in October next, and that a committee of five be appointed to request the city authorities of Raleigh to call a meeting of the citizens on Saturday, the 21st instant, for the purpose of cooperating with us.

The Chair appointed as this committee, W. W. Whitaker, John Hutchings, Richard B. Saywell, Jno. Nixon and Henry Marbord.

Upon motion, the Society adjourned.

CHAS. MANLY, Pres't.

WILSON W. WHITAKER, Sec'y.

*Gold at and Deeds.*—We regret to learn that one of the hands of Mr. Paul Cameron, at work on the railroad near this place, while preparing for a blast, imprudently attempted to remove a rock from the hole after the powder had been put in, which struck fire and produced an explosion. The poor fellow was blown over, and died a few hours after the occurrence.—*Hills. Recorder.*

*North Carolina Copper.*—Dr. Chas. T. Jackson of Boston, has just made a report upon the North Carolina Copper Mine, in which he pronounces it unsurpassed in richness, and in its results unprecedented in the history of Copper mining.

James C. Stevenson, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Newbern, in place of Mr. Jesse G. Golding, removed.

*Curious Predilection.*—A writer in the Barnwell Sentinel gives an experiment made to publish Cotton with a new press, the invention of Mr. J. B. Armstrong of that District. He thinks the new invention may supersede the screw—which was first applied to packing Cotton by a citizen of that State, we believe, who is now a resident of Lenoir District. From this account it exhibits the following:

The cotton put in a bag we saw packed was only 3500 pounds, being all that was in the gin. The bag was packed in twelve minutes, and the screw run down in two minutes, showing a rapidity of operation far exceeding the one now in use. The convenience, life and permanently useful invention, is in its simple one, and I scarcely think more liable to get out of order than the common press or screw. It is adapted to steam, horse or water power, and I think it unquestionably a successful invention.

The perfection with which the cotton was packed into the small compass desired, was truly astonishing. The gate was shut down when the drivers linked three inches of being up, and some apprehended some difficulty in starting it again. But the gate was cracked scarcely three inches, when the press was in full motion again, apparently with undiminished speed. I am forced into the belief that this invention is an eminently useful one, and I have no doubt that Mr. Armstrong will be in the end amply rewarded for the genius, ability and perseverance which he has displayed.

Several persons who were reported to have been killed by the late railroad disaster at Norwalk are ascertained to be living. The whole number of deaths was forty-five. Of this number nine resided in New York city, five in other parts of that State, twenty-four in New England, and seven in other places. There are included two clergymen, eight physicians, sixteen women, and two children.

We understand that a magnificent suit of parlors, &c., have been prepared at the Metropolitan Hotel for Lord Ellesmere, Sir Charles Lyell, and other commissioners from the government of Great Britain to the World's Fair. That they will be entertained by the Messrs. Lelands in princely style does not admit of a doubt, for the appointments of the Metropolitan are of such a character as to guaranty it.—*N. Y. Herald.*

*Great Cry and Little Wool.*—The New York U. S. Economist gives the following specimen of the manner of doing a great business with a small capital, as it is practised it that city:—"We have heard of a case of a young house, with $2500 capital, that took a store at $6000 rent—that is to say, would have to clear their capital three times over in the year to pay the rent."

Mrs. Bloomer imagines that the reason that women differ from men is because they are schooled and educated differently. Nothing, however, could be more unfounded. Girls differ from boys, not incidentally but radically. The first thing that a boy does after he is weaned is to straddle the banisters and ride down the stairs. The first thing a girl sets her heart on is a doll and a set of half-fledged cups and saucers. The girls are given to neatness, and hate soiled garments of all kinds; boys, on the contrary, set a high value on dirt, and are never so happy as when sailing a shingle ship, with a brown paper sail, in a mud-puddle. Mrs. Bloomer may reason as she may, but she will find in the end that nature is stronger than either philosophy or suspenders.—*Hawkeye.*

*Insurance.*—The Pennsylvania Inquirer gives its readers the following sound advice:

"Are your houses insured? If not insure them. Is your stock in trade insured? if not, insure it. It is better to pay a few dollars premium than to regret a loss, after fire has consumed your dwelling or your merchandize. If you are already insured, look to your policy, and repay the premium before the policy runs out. If your stock is not fully insured, have an additional amount covered under policy. Are you living on a salary to support a wife and children? if so, save a few dollars from it, and have your life insured, and thus leave those you love, something to live on after your death.

## PRESIDENT PIERCE'S APPOINTMENTS.

The New York Express, speaking of recent abolition movements in the North, thinks that the abolitionists are increasing in strength and in influence. It says:

"The signs of the times all about us indicate this fact. The men that sustained the Compromise Bills passed in Congress in 1850, and so saved the Union from intestine strife, are struck down both North and South. President Pierce, in the South, favors Secessionists for office, and, in the North, Free Soilers and Abolitionists; and the consequence is, especially in the North, an increase and a fervor on the part of these Abolitionists the like of which we have not seen before for some years. If it goes on, we have no hesitation in saying no Northern public man can stand against it; and we shall soon have here just such scenes as we had from 1844 to 1850, when everybody who did not echo the war cry against our Southern countrymen was struck down and annihilated."

The Express refers to the well-known facts, that all or nearly all the Northern public men who supported the Missouri Compromise in 1820, were annihilated, and says:

"The fatal effect of this bit of history prevented the passage of the Compromise Bills in Congress for months, when there was as large a majority for them, on a *silent vote*, as there was after they were passed. President Pierce is, for his Hunker brethren in the North, re-enacting the like fatal remembrance of the Missouri Compromise. He has already successfully crippled, if not quite killed off, that portion of the Democratic party in New York which aided in the passage of the Compromise Bills. Even in this great commercial city, which better personifies and represents in its mixed and mingled population the whole Union than any other part of it, Tammany Hall, the headquarters of the Democracy, has been put, by the distribution of President Pierce's patronage, into the hands of the men who, in 1850, went for Van Buren, Free Soil, and the Buffalo Platform."

In concluding its article upon this subject, the Express makes the following remarks, which justly and plainly expose the hypocrisy and the effect of Southern Locofoco Hunker:

"There is a growing impression in the North, —and we confess that we participate in it—that the Southern Democratic politicians but use the sectional presidency cry there, only to win their section over to Democracy, and the consequence is, infidelity in such speakers as Fred Douglass, Miss Lucy Stone, and Wendell Phillips, and their denunciations. We see President Pierce taking one of the very *leaders* of the Buffalo Platform, and even anxious to put it in his Cabinet, and we see Southern U. S. Democratic Senators *approving* it; the very Southern Senators of whom under such an outcry when Gen. Scott, a Southern man, was nominated by the Northern Whigs for the Presidency, because he had such support as Gen. Scott had. Southern men who delude Northern, we repeat it, are but political jugglers, and use their influence for their juggling.—The happy ignorance of us North who recognize the Constitutional rights of the South, and our consequent Constitutional obligations.—We feel a contempt and indignation for such jugglers that cannot be decorously put in type. If a slave be only an instrument to make Southern Democrats with, we are all anti-slavery.—All Abolitionists. If Southern Democracy is traitorous to its Northern associates, we scorn the traitors, though we suffer not by the treason. Reflections such as these will awaken and drive circulation and energy to such anti-slavery exhibitions as have had a peaceful hearing here the past week. Events will show, within a year, that the Abolitionists have more money, more power, more men and means, than they have had since 1844, and this mainly because President Pierce, though disclaiming their principles, has taken them under the fostering wing of the government. President, as a principle, gives tone to society. What is popular at courts soon becomes popular everywhere."

Such remarks as these, coming from a paper, at all times a firm advocate of the rights of the South, and an influential and able opponent of abolitionism, and which has shown a disposition to support Gen. Pierce's administration from its commencement, are worthy of attention.

In mentioning the appointment of Gen. Robert B. Campbell, who supersedes Mr. Bartlett as Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, the New Orleans Picayune says that Gen. Campbell is not empowered to touch that part which has been the occasion of the late action on the part of Gov. Lane. "The means at his disposal and his instructions," it says, "do not permit him to go beyond the survey and location of the boundary along the Rio Grande below the town of El Paso, and therefore he will have nothing to do with the contested point of the southern boundary of New Mexico, which commences above El Paso, and the initial point of which is the subject of controversy." As the newly-appointed Commissioner was recently in New Orleans, on the way to assume the duties of his appointments, it is probable that the Editor of the Picayune speaks on information derived directly from him.

*National Intelligencer.*

*The Unkindest Cut of All.*—The following is one the resolutions adopted at the Democratic meeting on Friday night:

"Resolved, That Father Ritchie will confer a favor on the Democracy of Norfolk, if in future, he will mind his own business and let ours alone. We have given him no authority to speak for us, and cannot permit him to gratify his private feelings at the expense of a party he has so little contributed to sustain and enlarge."

What!—Father Ritchie, that great Democratic Apostle and Patron Saint, never done anything to "sustain and enlarge" the Democratic party!! We can scarcely believe our eyes—that a Democratic meeting should tell this venerable Locofoco prelate that all his labors have been in vain—that the many appeals to the party through the columns of the Enquirer and Union, have had no effect! Can the venerable "Father" survive this stab inflicted by his friends?—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Queen Victoria, upon receiving the news of the melancholy accident which resulted in the loss of President Pierce's only son, personally wrote a letter to Mr. Ingersoll, in condolence for the sad affliction the President had sustained.

Ellen Thompson, a little girl of three years, died at New York on Tuesday in consequence of having been poisoned by phosphorus, which she had swallowed by eating off the ends of lucifer matches.

The following was posted on the door of the Ludlow Church, in Herefordshire, England, some time back:

"This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish.. Those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to Ephraim Grub, parish clerk."

## BEAUTIES OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

**It has long been the boast of the Locofocos, that the Sub-Treasury system worked admirably. We admit that in the main it has; *but it is because it has never been enforced!* The law has been disregarded, violated daily and hourly, by all the officers of the government, from the Secretary of the Treasury down to the Postmaster whose quarterly receipts amount to a dollar. The law requires that nothing but gold and silver shall be received or paid in any transaction with the government;—it is notorious that paper money and drafts have been constantly received and paid. It requires that no money shall on any pretence be deposited in a bank;—yet many officers have so deposited their receipts.**

Now, however, a Secretary of the Treasury is in office who avows his determination to execute the law, and we begin at once to see its effects. Read the following sensible article from the New York Express:—

### SUB-TREASURY OPERATIONS.

The present Secretary of the Treasury, it is understood, intends to adhere to the plan of making all transfers of public funds at the expense and risk of the Treasury, by the actual transmission of coin to those points where it may be required for public purposes.

This is not only in opposition to the mode adopted under the Sub-Treasury law by all his predecessors including Mr. Walker, but is equally in opposition to the views and opinions of our best informed and most experienced financial and banking houses, and, we may add, of the entire commercial community.

The views of Mr. Guthrie on the subject (and his practice thus far has been in conformity) are, that when the Treasury requires funds at New Orleans, St. Louis, or at other points, and it is necessary to transfer the amount from the Sub-treasury at Boston or New York, the only legitimate and legal mode of doing it is to pack the coin in boxes or kegs, and to send it under charge of a clerk of the Department or some other individual, as the special agent of the Treasury, to the designated point, without any regard to the wants of commerce, even if the rate of exchange at the same time is such that individuals are, from the high premium on bills, obliged to send gold from the same point back to Boston or New York, and when probably the identical coin thus transferred by the Government at a heavy expense and no little risk would be immediately returned by individuals to the same point from which it had been brought.

An instance of this kind has but recently occurred, where the Treasury has sent from this city to St. Louis $500,000 in gold, at an expense, as was stated by one of our contemporaries, of $6,250, at the very moment when the merchants of St. Louis, in consequence of the scarcity of Eastern exchange, and the premium upon it, were shipping gold to New York to pay for their new purchases, or to liquidate their previous indebtedness.

How much more advantageous would it have been to the Treasury and the community had this amount been placed in the hands of a capitalist or banker of this city, to have made the transfer through the ordinary channels of business? This they would have done by directing their correspondents at St. Louis to draw upon New York for the needful amount, by which the merchants of that place would have been supplied with $500,000 of Eastern exchange at a reduced premium, or perhaps at par; the $500,000 of gold withdrawn here from the Sub-Treasury would have at once gone into the channels of trade, affording increased pecuniary facilities to the business community of this city; the Treasury would have avoided the risk and heavy expense of sending this large amount to such a distance; no unnecessary movement of coin would have taken place; all parties would have been benefitted; none would have been injured, and the transaction would have been more advantageous as well as safer for the Treasury, for the parties who might have been employed would have deposited United States or other equally good stock with the Department as collateral security, until the whole amount was paid *in gold* to the Sub-Treasurer at St. Louis, and his receipt produced therefor.

As the case now stands, this $500,000 in gold has been sent from New York, where it is wanted, to St. Louis, where it is not required by the wants of commerce, and it was probably crossed on the way by an equal amount, sent by the merchants of St. Louis to New York, when, by the other and common sense mode of making these transfers, the practical result would have been that the $500,000 of gold belonging to the merchants of St. Louis would have been paid into the Sub-Treasury there in exchange for an equal amount withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury at New York, and not a dollar of coin would have been moved from either city, and the mercantile interests of both places would have been facilitated and benefitted, instead of, as is now the case, being embarrassed by the operation.

The Secretary, it is said, avers that he has no legal authority to place the public funds in the hands of individuals to be thus transferred to other places; but when he appoints a clerk of the Department, or any other individual, to take charge of a transfer in coin, or confides it to one of the Express houses for transportation, does he not place public funds in the hands of individuals, and trust to their honesty for the safe delivery? When he gives one of these parties the draft of the Treasurer of the United States upon the Sub-Treasurer at New York for $100,000, or $500,000, or $1,000,000, what is to prevent such party, after drawing the money, from appropriating it to his own use, if he be dishonestly inclined, and decamping with it by a departing steamer for Europe? And what remedy and what security would the Department have if he did so? Would it not be equally safe and equally within both the letter and spirit of the Sub-Treasury law for the Secretary to appoint as the agent of the Treasury an individual of known capital and of high credit and standing, all of which would be a pledge for the faithful performance of the duty, and who, in addition, would deposit with the Treasurer the full amount intrusted to him in stocks of the United States, so as to guard against any possible and remote contingency of loss; and when, in addition to all this, the Treasury would besides avoid the expense of transporting the gold, and, what is still more important, the risk of losing the whole amount by robbery, explosions, fire, snags, and sawyers.

It may well happen that in the many millions which the Treasury is annually obliged to transfer between different points, one of these transfers in coin for half a million or a million of dollars may be lost from some one of the above causes, in which case the Secretary would probably find it rather difficult to convince the public that he had adopted the most safe and advisable plan for making such transfers, particularly as it was in opposition to the mode which had been invariably followed under the Sub-Treasury law by all his predecessors, Democrats as well as Whigs.

But if the Secretary is correct in his interpretation of the Sub-Treasury law in this respect, why does he not carry out the principle to its full extent? Why does he not pack up coin in kegs and ship it to the Mediterranean for the needful expenditure of our squadron in that [illegible] does he not adopt the same mode for the [illegible] of the squadron on the Brazil station and [illegible] Pacific? Why does he not send [illegible] gold coin to the bankers of the United [illegible] London, through whom all the diplomatic [illegible] of the United States in Europe are paid? [illegible] the above cases individuals are employed, [illegible] transfer of funds from the United States [illegible] ployed, too, solely upon their own [illegible] security, through the medium of bills [illegible] purchased from them by the Treasury [illegible] departments of the government, and [illegible] punctual payment of which bills the [illegible] has no security but the responsibility [illegible] the capital and credit of the drawers. [illegible] see no obligations imposed by the Sub-[illegible] law as to the mode of transferring [illegible] to meet public expenditures, from New [illegible] Boston to St. Louis or New Orleans, [illegible] not equally and as forcibly apply in [illegible] fers for the same purpose from New [illegible] Mediterranean, Rio de Janeiro, [illegible] London.

*Cumberland Superior Court.*—The Term of Cumberland Superior Court [illegible] held during the present week. We [illegible] that two litigated civil suits of [illegible] disposed of. The case of State vs. [illegible] Smith, for Perjury, resulted in the [illegible] Defendant. No other business of [illegible] terest was transacted.—*North Carolinian.*

A Democratic aspirant for office, the other day upon being told that there would be no [illegible] tion of qualifications, and that persons were classed accordingly, roundly declared [illegible] d—d Whig scheme to keep Democrats [illegible] fice."—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

*The Result of Parties.*—We copy from a public of this morning the following:

"A correspondent of the New York [illegible] Commerce says that John C. Calhoun [illegible] ago declared in the Senate that, if the [illegible] distributing patronage was not changed, [illegible] tem would change the government. The [illegible] sition of patronage, in one shape and [illegible] writer remarks, is become the great [illegible] this federal government. The evil is [illegible] to be aggravated than diminished [illegible] tent of the country and of its resources [illegible] nues shall increase, the amount of the [illegible] patronage must be augmented."

And do not the events of every day [illegible] Mr. Calhoun was right? Look at [illegible] Washington—and, indeed, everywhere [illegible] is it that interests, excites, and [illegible] men? It is the appointment of the office—the distribution of the spoils—by which [illegible] and fears of the expectants and their friends are encouraged or excited.

This is the test by which the people [illegible] that it was through their agency and [illegible] Gen. Pierce was nominated and [illegible] openly declare—or where they do not [illegible] clare the[illegible] acts speak for them—that [illegible] cal, or rather party course—for they have [illegible] politicol in them that is [illegible] and getting office—is it to be controlled.

*Baltimore Pat.*

Lynch Law continues to prevail in [illegible] although it has been banished from the [illegible] of the larger cities, and has retreated to [illegible] ers or small towns. By the last steamer [illegible] we were informed of no less than five men [illegible] been hung by lynch law, in various parts [illegible] State. One of these was a professional gambler, who quarrelled with and killed a trader [illegible] whom he was playing monte. He was hung [illegible] Shasta. Two others robbed and murdered a couple of storekeepers at Eureka, and the remaining two of the five were Mexican [illegible] thieves, who were executed summarily at Monterey.

In all these cases the miserable wretches who suffered the penalty of death for their crimes were regularly tried by a lynch court and [illegible] according to the forms and usages of genuine [illegible] though rejecting the technicalities; and, curious enough, one of the trials, that at Eureka, lasted a whole week, clearly evincing that the lynchers were not so intent upon the punishment of the offenders as to deny them the justice of a fair hearing first.

A man named David Fender, "popping the question" in a letter, concluded thus—"And should you say 'yes,' dear Mary, I will truly be your D. Fender."


## SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853. 8[illegible]

## SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the office of CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853. 8[illegible]

## MUST BE CLOSED!

THERE are a number of accounts still due the Proprietors of the Water Works, which must be settled, in order to bring to a close the affairs of the Company to the 1st April last.

E. J. HALE, late Pres't.

May 13.

## NEW BOOKS.

THE PLANTER, or thirteen years in the South; White Slavery in the Barbary States; Sunday-keeping in Texas; The Lotty and the Lowly; The Rose; Mr. Brown's Letters.

D'Aubigne's Reformation, vol. 5; Pulpit Orator; Church Identified.

Hosking's Carpentry, Building and Masonry; Browning's Rural Essays; Painter's and Gilder's Guide; Scholar Educator; Preston's Time Tables, &c. &c.

Rec'd this morning. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 19.

## The Road to Health.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SPASMS IN THE STOMACH, FLATULENCY, AND INDIGESTION CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Dalwood, of Goodwood, near Sydney, New South Wales, dated Sept. 14th, 1850:—"To Professor Holloway—Sir: Having had an experimental knowledge of the good effect produced by your valuable Pills, I consider it my duty to make it known. Four years ago, my daughter, then sixteen years old, suffered for a long time with cramps in the stomach, flatulency, and indigestion. I tried various remedies without benefit, but a few doses of your wonderful Pills have restored her to perfect health, and she is entirely free from any symptoms of her former complaint.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar), and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. R. & T. A. EVANS Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE Fayetteville, N. C.

*The News in Washington.*—A special correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, dated May 17, writes:—

The foreign appointments, which were almost exclusively the subject of consideration at the Cabinet meetings last week, have all been finally agreed upon, and the host of applicants for Chargeships and Consulships, as well as those for full missions, will be relieved from their suspense in a day or two, when the names of the "lucky ones" will be officially announced. The list of applicants was kept open until the eleventh hour, with a view to the public interests, and that all might have a fair chance; and in office-seeking, as well as other affairs, it may happen that "the last will be first."

It is understood that for every place—even one of the obscurest character, where disease or danger must be braved, without the hope of any pecuniary reward,—there were at least forty applicants.

There is no lucky vessel in the Cabinet, and rumors are mere conjectures. This Administration is remarkable for the secrecy of its counsels. It is still doubtful whether Mr. Dix or Mr. Wise, or some new man, will be sent to France; and so on through the whole catalogue of minor appointments.

All the members of the Cabinet have left Washington's hotel with the exception of Judge Campbell. Gov. Marcy has taken an elegantly furnished house on Pennsylvania avenue, above the War Department, formerly occupied by Com. Warrington, and Messrs. Dobbin and Cushing have suites of rooms at Madame Contee's, on 13th street, near H.

We have read with much interest Dr. Charles T. Jackson's report on the copper mine of the North Carolina Copper Company. Dr. Jackson's well established reputation as an assayer and analyst gives great weight to any opinion he expresses. We glean from the report that the length of the vein is 1,810 feet, and although not known yet whether the hole is rich throughout its whole length of the distance, it is still an ascertained fact that the shafts which cut the outcrops at various distances, disclose the usual rich appearance already indicated as far as worked. Dr. Jackson concludes his brief, though luminous report by congratulating the company on the possession of the richest and best known copper mine in the Atlantic States, and one of the most promising since its opening was made.

*N. Y. Express.*

*Chinese Rebellion.*—The extraordinary events occurring in China give cause to much speculation in the press of England. According to the Overland Mail, of the 25th of February, the rebels, under Shaou-Kwung-Tsin, in command of 20,000 men, had attacked the rebel army, which was defeated—some say fallen by its own hand. The young Emperor was energetic in his efforts to put down the rebellion, and had issued a decree calling upon the people to unite in his cause, and defending the military defensive operations to be pursued; and he had levied a tax on opium to replenish the treasury, and promised rank and reward to those who should aid him materially to supply the sinews of war. The Overland Chronicle says that it is for the interest of the English to come to the rescue of the Emperor. It is urged that were the present government subverted, and a state of anarchy to ensue, the preservation of quiet on her frontier would be a matter of serious difficulty. Russia plausible grounds for interference, and probably hold China Proper more than the same number of English Hindostan. The London Times thinks no foreign intervention is desirable to maintain the Emperor, inasmuch as to change of dynasty would affect the commercial relations of China and Europe. The political sign of the times is involved in obscurity. The dethroned of the reigning Emperor, however, is now avowed object. He belongs to the Mantchou Tartar dynasty, which subdued the Chinese two hundred years ago, and has held the throne ever since. The pretender—who or what he is, does not appear—is among the insurgents, and he is to be the king, not emperor, in case of success.

*Fall of Cattle.*—The Norfolk Argus states that a curious phenomenon attended the hail storm in that city on Tuesday night. Quantities of ice, some interesting a foot in length, fell in different sections of the city, and some of the streets were literally strewn with them. Hundreds were picked up in the morning. This says the Argus is no figurative fabrication, but a fact which is attested by hundreds of citizens.

*Ice Harvest Stopped by Lightning.*—The severe thunder storm on Friday evening was attended by disastrous effects at Rockland lake. A large ice house, the property of John D. Ascough & Co., containing about *twelve thousand tons* of ice, was struck by lightning and set on fire. The ice in this house was of a peculiarly fine quality, and had been laid up in previous years, very carefully packed in salt hay, sawdust, &c. The combustible character of these materials fed the fire, and the conflagration became so great as to illuminate the sphere to an immense distance; nor could the fierceness of the flames be arrested, and the house was totally destroyed, one entire end of the immense structure falling into the lake. We regret to learn that the loss to the company will amount to full $10,000, on which no insurance had been effected. Of course, most of the ice is lost, much being destroyed during the conflagration and still more rapidly melting under the smouldering ruins. This, in the face of the already short supply in the market, will leave but a limited quantity for home consumption. For this, however, there is now no remedy, and it is some comfort that the universal prosperity, will still enable all to enjoy the luxury, although the price be unavoidably enhanced.

*N. Y. Commercial.*

At Warrenton, North Carolina, Mr. Hersman has a horse with as neat a moustache as can be found under the nose of any dandy in the country. The hair is about an inch in length, situated just under the nostril, and branches out beautifully from the centre. The color is that of the finest moustache of the dandy, namely, a cross between a bay and a sorrel.—*Richmond paper.*

This rare fellow of a horse is now the property of Dr. H. James, of the Mansion Hotel in this place, Mr. Hersman having recently parted with him to that gentleman. A more beautiful *moustache* no dandy was ever proud of; nor did ever a dandy bear himself or his honors with more grace. He is a splendid specimen of his race, out-and-out, and is the observed of all observers hereabouts, just at this time. His present owner has *sported* him almost exactly, the moustache always excepted. Standing together, one fancies he can detect a conscious sense of superior grace in the one, and a *feeling* sense of deficiency of a moustache in the other. But it is mere fancy, or reality, according as different persons may interpret it. All will be pleased to see the moustache once.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Joseph Thompson, one of the men recently arrested at Norfolk for passing counterfeit North Carolina Bank notes, escaped from the jail of that place on the 15th inst.


# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1853.


CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—On Thursday afternoon last, Messrs. MacRae and Ashe, Candidates for Congress in this District, addressed a considerable number of people at the Town House in this town. They spoke about four hours, dividing the time about equally. The discussion was able and considerably piquant, the chief point of disagreement being, that Mr. MacRae is in favor of Bennett's bill, giving to the old States a portion of the public lands (not of the proceeds of the lands,) whilst Mr. Ashe voted against that bill and is opposed to any distribution of lands or proceeds. Besides this, considerable controversy arose on purely personal matters.

Not intending to take any part in the contest, we do not feel called on to enter at length into the subject. We leave the party to fight its own battles.

A FUNNY STATE OF THINGS.—The Democracy of this State seem to be in a sad fix. In this and the Wake Congressional Districts, the Public Lands and Bennett's Land Bill are the principal subjects of discussion between the candidates, who are all Democrats. In this District, the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, is the *regular* candidate and he is opposed to any distribution of the lands and to Bennett's Bill as utterly repugnant to the Constitution. In the Wake District the Hon. Abram Venable is the *regular* candidate, and he is *in favor of both!* Now this is *rather* a curious state of things and we should like to have it explained. Are they both Democrats? If not, which is?

The Hon. Robert Strange has accepted an invitation to deliver an eulogy on the life and services of the late Vice President King, at Clinton on the 1st of June next.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This body, which convened in this town on Tuesday last, adjourned after an interesting and harmonious session of two days. A very respectable number of Physicians was in attendance from different parts of the State. Some thirty or more Members and Delegates from the different County Auxiliary Societies attended. Valuable communications, oral and written, were submitted; and scientific discussions of a practical character occupied a large portion of the time of the meetings.

Among other contributions, we are informed that excellent reports were made of cases and diseases, by Drs Owen Holley of Richmond county, W. H. McKee of Raleigh, and Lewis L. Holmes of Chatham county.

Dr. James H. Dickson delivered a learned Address on Respiration, at the Baptist Church on Wednesday. The Church was crowded by an intellectual audience of ladies and gentlemen. The address will be published, and will no doubt add to the high reputation of this distinguished Physician.

The following Members were elected as Officers of the Society for the ensuing year, viz:

Dr. James H. Dickson, of Wilmington, President.

For Vice Presidents: Drs. N. J. Pittman, of Edgecombe, J. B. Jones, of Chapel Hill, J. G. B. Myers, of Washington, and William G. Hill, of Raleigh.

For Corresponding and Recording Secretary: Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover.

For Treasurer: Dr. Daniel Du Pre, of Wilmington.

Dr. J. B. Jones, of Chapel Hill, was elected as Orator for the next annual meeting.

Committees were appointed, consisting of Physicians in various portions of the State, to report at the next meeting, on Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Obstetries, and Epidemics of North Carolina.

The proceedings will be published in pamphlet form, and will no doubt add much to the interest of the Profession, and be advantageous to the cause of Medical Science.

The Society numbers eighty permanent members, and is in a prosperous condition. This was the fourth annual meeting.

The Society has done much good already, and promises to do much more. It should receive the warm support of every physician, and the encouragement of every good citizen. Its objects are explained in the following extract from the Constitution, viz:

"The objects of this Society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, and the promotion of all measures of a professional nature that are adapted to the relief of suffering humanity, and to improve the health and protect the lives of the community."

The Valedictory Address of the late President, Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell, on leaving the Chair, was very impressive and eloquent, and highly creditable to the head and heart of that able physician and excellent man.

The next meeting of the Society will be held at Raleigh on the second Tuesday in May, 1854.

RICH COPPER MINE.—We have seen in the hands of one of the Lessees of the Albright Copper Mine, in Chatham, some specimens of ore much richer than those first obtained; and learn from him, that at the depth of thirteen feet, a solid body of pure copper, eleven inches thick, had been found. Its extent, in width and length, has not yet been ascertained.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.—We have received a neatly printed catalogue of Trustees, Faculty, and Students of the Carolina Female College. There are 105 students in attendance. Large and commodious additions have recently been made to the buildings, so that a large number of young ladies can now be accommodated.

The Massachusetts Legislature has appropriated $10,000 for the erection of a monument to Mr. Webster.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—It is stated in the Baltimore Sun, that the donations of Public Land to the Illinois Central Rail Road Company, have enabled that Company to build the Road without one cent of expense to the Stockholders or to the State. It is also stated in the same paper that the Missouri and Pacific Rail Road, 310 miles long, has also been constructed by the general government!

Such facts as these must commend themselves to the earnest consideration of the people of North Carolina. Under the rule of the Locofoco party, *we* are forced to build our roads, whilst the *anti-slavery* States have roads built for them. When we talk about our rights we are told that the public Lands are "sacred" and not to be touched.—When Cass and Douglas demand a portion of this "sacred treasure," its "sacred" character is forgotten, and the "treasure" vanishes. How long shall we submit to such swindling?

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The Fayetteville, formerly of this place, but subsequently bought by Messrs. DeRosset & Brown and James Cassidey, of Wilmington, and employed as a tow boat between that place and the Bar, burst one of her boilers on Wednesday last and sunk half an hour afterwards. She had been out-side of the Bar, lightening the brig Invoice, and had on board 47 bars of rail road iron, taken from the Invoice, for the Central road. She was valued at $20,000, and was not insured. A colored man, fireman, was severely scalded.

"ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS."—This aphorism has received a new verification in the case of the "gold" found in Tyrrell county, N. C., which, we learn from the Washington Whig, turns out to be *isinglass.*

The Wilmington Journal argues that there was "no sacrifice of principle" on either side, in the late coalition between the Locofocos and Abolitionists in the Massachusetts State Convention, noticed in the Observer a few days ago. We believe the Journal is right. There was probably no principle on either side to sacrifice. But we did not expect such a confession from the Journal. It seems, however, that the Journal intends to limit its admission to the present case only, where the coalition was formed to overcome the Whigs in a State Convention to reform the Constitution. But that will not do. The same identical coalition has been formed and operative for a year or two past in reference to all matters of State and National politics—the election of Governor, U. S. Senator, &c.

A TRUE PICTURE.—Many, very many, of the thousands of people, men, women and children, who have met the kindly welcome, and partaken of the excellent fare, and enjoyed a night's repose in the clean and comfortable beds at Mrs. BARCLAY's, between this and Raleigh, will readily admit the justice of the following extract from a traveller's letter, which we find in a late number of the N. Y. Times.

The traveller gives an account of his starting before the stage from Raleigh, intending to take his seat when the stage should overtake him. He walked to Banks's, 11 miles, before it came up. After riding 5 miles the horses baiked, and he resumed his walk. He then says,—

"After walking four miles, the driver of the coach, mounted on Bob, overtook me; he was going on to get fresh horses.

"After dark I had some difficulty in keeping the road, there being frequent forks, and my only guide the telegraph posts. I had to cross three or four brooks which were now high, and had sometimes floated off the logs which in this country are commonly placed along the side of the road, where it runs through water, for the foot-traveler to cross upon. I could generally jump from stump to stump, and by wading a little at the edges in my good stout shoes, get across dry-shod. Where, however, the water was deep, I always found, by going up or down stream a short way, a trunk fallen across it, by which I got over.

"I met the driver returning with two fresh horses, and at length, before eight o'clock, reached a long one-story house, which I found was Mrs. Barclay's. It was a very dark, damp, chilly night, and you may be sure it was right cheerful and comforting to open the door into a long large room; with a magnificent blaze of turpentine-pine at one end, by the light of which two fine stalwart men were reading newspapers, and with a door open into a back-ground of supper-table and kitchen, with black girls and a nice, stout, kindly-looking, Quaker-like old lady, her face glowing with hospitable thoughts, coming forward to welcome one.

"As soon as I had got warm, I was taken out to supper—seven preparations of swine's flesh, two of *corn*, wheat cakes, cold roast turkey, hot broiled partridges, coffee and tea.

"Then I had for my lodgings a *whole house*, there being a chimney between it and the next, and the only connection a verandah or long porch between the doors. Here, too, was a great fire; a tub with warm water, without my having asked for it, to bathe my feet; and a great bed in the English style, with a canopy and curtains. And this was a piney-woods stage-house. I should as soon have expected to find the Garden of Eden in Greenland. But genius will find its development no matter where its lot is cast, and there is as much a genius for hospitality as there is for poetry. Mrs. Barclay is a Burns in her way, and with even more modesty, for after twenty-four hours of such entertainment, I was only charged one dollar. I paid two dollars for my stage-coach privileges—namely, riding five miles and walking twenty-one. At 3 o'clock in the morning, the three gentlemen that I had left ten miles back, at 4 o'clock the previous day, were dragged shivering in the stage-coach to the door. They had had no meal since breakfasting at Raleigh; and one of them was now so tired that he could not eat, but lay down on the floor before the fire and slept the half hour they were changing horses, or rather resting the horses, for there was nothing left to change to."

The Raleigh Register says, with more truth than poetry,—

"A journey to New York includes more personal inconvenience than a trip to Fayetteville. We hope to see these things remedied. After all, as we have taken frequent occasion to say, that remedy depends upon *us*, citizens of Wake, in a great degree, in co-operating for the extension of the Northern plank road from Fayetteville."

Mr. Thomas W. Dewey of Raleigh has been appointed Cashier of the Branch Bank of the State in Charlotte, *vice* Mr. W. A. Lucas, recently appointed Cashier of the Bank of Charlotte.

*The Public Lands.*—It is a noticeable fact that the Democratic delegation from this State in the last Congress are a unit upon the subject of the public lands, Ashe, Venable, and Daniel standing together upon what they believe to be the safe and well tried grounds of national policy.

*Wilmington Journal.*

That is news to us. The *fact* is, that Mr. Venable *voted for* Bennett's Land Bill, Messrs. Ashe and Daniel voting *against* it, as the Wilmington Journal ought to know. So much for the Journal's noticeable *fact.*

The Journal tells half the truth, however, which is pretty fair for it. These gentlemen were a unit on the Homestead Bill. All of them found it convenient to be absent, when they should all have been present defending the "sacred treasure."

Again says the Journal:

"The distribution of the public lands or the proceeds of them is not now a practical question any more than the National Bank. Any bill for that purpose would be as promptly ignored in Congress as would one re-establishing the defunct monster. The isolated squabbles about it cannot further it one inch, and our Whig friends ought to know that."

It is high time then that Congress should be re-modeled, and that these "squabbles" should cease to be "isolated," or the distribution of the lands will indeed no longer be a "practical question"—for there will be none left to distribute.

But the Journal says:

"Enough is known to show that parties in the next Congress will stand Democratic two to one, all opposed to it with the exception of a straggler here and there, perhaps, but very few at that.—And more than that, the President is bound to veto, and will veto, any distribution bill, should it pass by some almost impossible accident."

We cannot but admire the boldness of the Journal in the choice of a subject for congratulating the people of one of the old States. The President and the whole democratic party are opposed to any *distribution* bill by which North Carolina might be benefitted, and we are expected to rejoice at it! Expected to stand by in silence and see the whole public domain used for the purpose of increasing the anti-slavery power and bribing the great North West to vote with the Locofoco party! Truly we have fallen upon strange times.

But Bennett's Land Bill passed the last House of Representatives by a majority of 10 votes, though in that House there was, as there will doubtless be in the next, a majority of Locofocos of nearly two to one. Why then, may it not pass the next House?

FROM ENGLAND.—The Africa with Liverpool papers to the 7th inst.

Cotton had improved 1-16. Middling uplands 5¾. Sales of the week 55,000 bales.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer has been on a visit to Warren county, N. C., and states that there is a prospect of a very fine wheat crop in that section.

The abundance of money and general apparent prosperity of the country are showing themselves by the immense increase of receipts of rail roads. We have noticed that on the Baltimore and Ohio road. We now see that the receipts of the Pennsylvania rail road during the last month were $270,126, an increase of $65,317 over April 1852. And for the first four months of this year, $1,099,080, an increase of $102,070 over the same months in 1852.

It is worthy of remark, too, that the rates of freight and travel have been, during the last four months, 33⅓ per cent. lower than in 1852.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—There has lately been a fearful increase of accidents on rail roads. In the State of New York alone, in 1852, 86 persons were killed, and 171 injured, by such accidents, being one killed for every 300,000 passengers, and one injured for every 90,000 passengers; and an increase, as compared with 1852, of nearly 40 per cent. in the killed and more than 100 per cent. in the wounded. But besides the above, 76 were killed and 94 injured by their own carelessness or imprudence, in jumping from the cars, or standing on the road, &c.

The Locofocos of Norfolk held a large and enthusiastic indignation meeting a few days since on account of President Pierce's appointments in that City. Among other things they complain bitterly that the Collector appointed, though a Democrat is "*a gentleman by birth and occupation.*"

COTTON CROP.—Accounts from Florida and Georgia represent the young cotton plants, such of them as are up, as very backward and unpromising.

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.—The Wilmington Herald says,—

"During the fifteen or sixteen years running on this Road, but a single accident has occurred resulting in the death of a passenger. This was several years ago. It is true that a few persons, not connected with the Road, have lost their lives, by sleeping upon the track in the night time.—But with the exception of the one alluded to above, there have been no instances of accidents resulting in the death of passengers. Were the same carefulness and attention manifested elsewhere, we should be spared the perusal of the heart rending sacrifice of human life almost daily occurring."

DON'T BE POSITIVE.—We could tell a story, and a true one too, about the loss of a hat at the Irving House, in New York, which would be almost as much of a caution to positive people as the following:—

A gentleman at a St. Louis Hotel, peculiarly nervous about robbers, on getting up discovered that he had been robbed of a thousand dollars. He insisted that he had placed the money under his pillow, and "swore to it." After saying all manner of bad things about the house and its inmates, the clerk pulled the stranger's wallet out of the office drawer with his money all safe. "Boots" stood at a distance showing his ivory, and holding out his hand for the reward which had been offered for the recovery of the money. The truth flashed across the nervous gentleman's mind, that on undressing he, for perfect safety of his treasure, had put his money in his boots, but just as he was jumping into bed, forgetting the contents, very naturally set his boots outside his door to be blacked. We hope he paid "Boots" for his honesty in delivering the wallet to the clerk of the hotel.

JURY TRIALS.—MISTAKEN CLEMENCY.—A very remarkable case has just been tried in Philadelphia—remarkable, not for the crime of murder committed: that, unfortunately, is common enough; but for the verdict rendered. A man named O'Neal, without provocation, struck another named Solly, who did not return the blow.—They were separated. O'Neal lay in wait for a second fray, which Solly endeavored to avoid.—He stabbed and killed Solly, who was unarmed and retreating from him. These facts were all positively proved by different witnesses—not circumstantial but direct testimony. And it was further proved, that O'Neal had previously declared that "a man who stabbed another in a fight only got five years in the penitentiary."

With this evidence, the public of Philadelphia might naturally be astonished at the finding of the Jury, which, after staying out three days and nights, returned a verdict of guilty of murder *in the second degree*, and WITH A RECOMMENDATION OF MERCY! The bloody butcher, who makes up his mind that if he kills a man he will only be sent to the penitentiary, then forces a fight and murders an unresisting fellow being, recommended to mercy, to exemption from even the comparatively trifling penalty of the penitentiary, which he had anticipated and was willing to meet! The thing is almost too monstrous for credibility.—And yet there is no doubt that it all occurred, in a city where violence and murder are so common that no man, or woman either, is safe; where organized bands of rowdies, singly or in squads, commit every species of atrocious crime, by day and by night. And why are such crimes so common, and the criminals so open and so reckless? Because they have found by experience that Juries are wiser than the Maker of them all, who declared that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." They choose to set aside this divine law, and all human laws made in pursuance of it, and to establish one of their own, whereby the murderer shall at the worst only suffer a brief restraint in the penitentiary, where perhaps he is better fed and clothed and lodged than ever he was before.

We are satisfied that the great increase of outrageous crimes is owing to the difficulty of obtaining a fearless and conscientious administration of the Laws. Penalties are threatened not merely to punish crimes, but to deter from their commission. And when those penalties are virtually set aside, by corrupt men, or by men who set up a law of their own instead of the one they are sworn to administer, the greatest obstacle to the commission of crime is removed. Society is damaged if good men are left at the mercy of bad; and peaceable men are tempted to arm themselves for self-protection.

A Philadelphia paper proposes to remedy the evil by changing the mode of selecting Juries.—"The great and crying evil of Juries, (it says,) arises from the neglect of securing proper persons always to fill them. Men, as well as means, should be adapted to ends. There should be high moral and intellectual qualifications required for jurors, such as would exclude from their box the ignorant, the witless, the unprincipled—all who are incompetent to perform the really lofty and solemn functions appropriate to the place. It is mere heathen barberism to draw or select names in the chance-medley mode, without regard to qualification, now generally in fashion throughout this country. Jurors are judges—they should have the capacity, if not the actual knowledge, of judges. Property, liberty, life are dependant upon their decisions. Why should such interests be recklessly endangered? Justice must be blind—but juries ought not to be."

It is certainly much to be desired that Juries should be of the character described above. But to secure that result by a selection of particular classes, would, we fear, be attended by still greater evils. The selecting power must be lodged somewhere, and wherever lodged would be liable to abuse and to corruption. What more easy than to put upon a Jury persons who would acquit a certain criminal, or to keep off of it, other persons who would render a just verdict in an important civil cause?

The great remedy for the crying evil, it strikes us, is in always and strongly impressing upon a Jury the duty of administering the Law, whatever it may be, according to the testimony, without the slightest reference to its justice or injustice, its severity or its leniency. For these, Juries are not responsible. For that, they *are* responsible, by their oaths, and by their duty to their God, to themselves, and to society.

We have not much familiarity with Courts, but we have sometimes thought that Juries were not usually impressed with a proper idea of *where* their responsibility rested,—where it began and where it ended. We have thought that such impressions should be enforced by the Courts, in the most solemn manner. And further, that the hurried, careless, and indifferent manner in which oaths are sometimes administered, with levity, and not with awe, is not calculated to impress either witnesses or Juries with the full import of the responsibility imposed; but rather tempts them to disregard their duty. We scarcely ever enter a Court without experiencing a saddened feeling at some of the scenes there constantly enacting—truth suppressed, falsehood elicited, and justice obstructed or defeated.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 21—Str Evergreen, with goods for F Fries, N King, Holt, Memory & Co, J H Ritch, D & W McLaurin, Cook & Johnson, and a Steam Engine to the care of Willkings & Co.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 17—Schrs. Forest from New York, Lake from Philadelphia. 18—Schrs. Thos. Hix from New York, Mary Jane from Washington, N. C. 19—Br. Brig Invoice from Newport, Eng.


## NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 14th inst., a negro man who says his name is DAVE, and belongs to John Covington of Richmond County, N. C. Said negro is very black, weighs about 160 pounds; he is about five feet nine and a half inches high, and is about twenty-five years old; had on when taken up an old gray sack coat, blue pantaloons, and an old rough and ready hat. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN D. McARTHUR, Jailer.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 23, 1853. 96-4t


## MARRIED,

In Calvary Church, Wadesborough, on the 19th inst., by Rev. H. H. Hewitt, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMSON, of Fayetteville, to Miss PHEBE WILLOUGHBY, of Wadesborough.

In Elizabethtown, on the 17th inst., by Wm. J. Jessup, Esq., Mr JOHN D. McKENZIE to Miss MARY E. BRYAN, both of Elizabeth.

## DIED,

Near Pittsborough, on Saturday the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARIA, wife of the Hon. John D. Toomer. Respected, venerated, beloved, by many besides those of her own household, her death is lamented as the loss of one of the excellent of the earth.

In this town, on Saturday last, WILLIAM, infant son of Dr. William P. Mallett, in the 3d year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., JULIA ELIZABETH, daughter of Capt. A. B. Rothwell, aged 13 years, 2 months and 17 days.

In Anson county, on the 14th ultimo, JEREMIAH GULLEDGE, aged about 58 years.

In Carroll county, Tennessee, WM. BENNETT, formerly of Anson county, aged 40 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 23.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON— | 9 a 10 | MOLASSES— | |
| BEESWAX— | 21 a 25 | Cuba, | 23 a 25 |
| CANDLES—E.F. | 14 a | New Orleans, | 37½ a 40 |
| Adamantine | 20 a 35 | NAILS— | 6 a |
| Sperm | 50 a | OILS—Linseed, | 80 a |
| COFFEE—Rio, | 11 a 11½ | Tanners', | 60 a 70 |
| Laguira, | 11½ a | SALT— | |
| St. Domingo, | 9 a 10 | Liv'p. (sack) | 1 60 a 1 75 |
| COTTON— | | Alum, (lar.) | 30 a 32 |
| Strictly prime, | 9¾ a 10 | SEED— | |
| Prime, | 9¼ a 9¾ | Flaxseed, | 1 00 a |
| Fair, | 9 a | Clover, per lb. | 12½ a 15 |
| COTTON BAGGING— | | SHOT— | |
| Gunny, | 14 a 16 | Com., pr. bag, | 2 00 a |
| Dundee, | 13 a 15 | Buck, | 2 25 a |
| Burlaps, | 10 a 12 | SPIRITS— | |
| COTTON YARNS— | | Peach Brandy, | a |
| No. 5 to 10, | 17 | Apple " | 45 a 50 |
| DOMESTIC GOODS— | | N. C. Whiskey, | 30 a 32 |
| Brn. Sheetings, | 7½ a 8 | Northern " | a |
| Osnaburgs, | 9½ a 10 | N. E. Rum, | 40 a |
| FEATHERS— | 35 a 37 | Jamaica Rum, | $2 a 2 50 |
| FLOUR— | | Fr. Brandy, | $2 a 3 00 |
| Superfine, | 4 70 a 4 75 | American Gin, | 30 a 40 |
| Fine, | 4 50 a | Holland Gin, | 1 50 a 2 00 |
| Superfined, | 4 25 a | SUGAR— | |
| GRAIN— | | Loaf, | 10 a 11 |
| Corn, | 60 a 65 | Crushed, | 9½ a 10½ |
| Wheat, | 75 a 80 | St. Croix, | 9 a |
| Oats, | 35 a 40 | Porto Rico, | 7 a 9 |
| Peas, | 70 a 75 | New Orleans, | 6 a 8 |
| Rye, | 65 a 70 | TALLOW— | 7 a 8 |
| HIDES—Dry, | 7 a 8 | TOBACCO— | |
| Green, | 3 a | Leaf, | 2 a 2½ |
| IRON— | | Manufactured, | 8 a 15 |
| Sweles, co. bar, | 5 a | WHITE LEAD— | $2¼ a 3 00 |
| Bitts, wide, | 6 a | WINDOW GLASS— | |
| English, | 4 a | 8 x 10, | 2¼ a 2½ |
| LARD— | 10 a 11 | 10 x 12, | 2¾ a |
| LEAD— | 8½ a 9 | WOOL— | 22 a 23 |

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Market rather heavy.

Beeswax in demand.

Cotton.—The market remains about the same as last week. Manufacturers still unsupplied.

Flour.—Prices well sustained, receipts fair.

Corn.—Prices have an upward tendency.

Hides.—Dry Hides are scarce, market nearly bare.

Wool.—Occasional sales are made at something above present figures, but not sufficient to alter quotations.

Spirits Turpentine falling—sales at 37 and 38 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine $ 1 45, yellow 3 00. Spirits 31.—Rosin 1 05 to 1 25. Bacon—hog round 10. Fayetteville Flour 5 37½. Lumber—wide boards $ 50, scantling $8. Timber 6 50 and 8 50.

At Charleston, cotton 7 to 10¾, closing 10 to 10¾—a fall of ¼ to ½. N. C. Corn 55 to 58. Flour 5 50 to 5 62. Bacon 7¼ to 9¾.

Total receipts of cotton, 3,074,950 bales, against 2,823,578 last year. Increase 251,372.


The Presbytery of Fayetteville are informed that an election of a Professor of Mathematics in Davidson College will be held at Sugar Creek Church, in Cabarrus county, on the second Wednesday in June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance is desired. ARCH'D SMITH, S. C.

May 19, 1853. 96-2t

Professor Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for Beautifying, Curling, Preserving, Restoring and Strengthening the Hair, Relieving Diseases of the Skin, Curing Rheumatic Pains, and Healing External wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years has increased to a truly astonishing extent. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales' book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852 was within a trifle of 10,000. It is unnecessary to go to any length in the endorsers of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous, when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation first recommended to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the first recorded experiment. Started like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it, and this was laid up a wholesale trade to an extent hitherto unheard of in regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, but it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and Manufactory, No. 15, Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c. And by S. J. BINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. [26 1mpd]

LUMBER! LUMBER!

**25,000** feet of square edged Refuse Wide Boards, inch and 1¼ inch thick. For sale cheap at my Mills. WM. SMITH MALLETT.

May 23, 1853. 96-3t

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

**Wilmington, N. C.**

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business: large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
Chandler Hall, Johnston county.
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen county.
Messrs. Smith & Ingram, Johnston county.
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, " "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, " "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., " "
Levi Bailey, Esq., " "

May 20, 1853. 95Y

Rail Road or no Rail Road.

AS I am desirous of closing my present business by the 1st of June, I would say to those persons who are owing me, that I would be pleased to exchange their "Bills" for "Cash," as I am in want, and hope by prompt payments to save time and trouble to both parties.

Just received, another lot of Nick Williams's Old "Rye Whiskey," which I will sell low for cash. Also, my entire stock of Liquors, consisting of French Brandy, old Jamaica, St. Croix and N. E. Rum, Peach and Apple Brandy, Rectified and common Whiskey, Scuppernong Wine, &c. Give me a call.

G. S. DEMING,
Opposite Bank Cape Fear.

May 18, 1853. 95-1y

*Porter and Ale.*

10 CASES London Porter and Falkirk Ale, superior quality. Just received and for sale by SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 19, 1853. 95tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf


HEAD QUARTERS,
Fourth Brigade N. C. Militia,
SUMMERVILLE, May 16, 1853.

THE Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade N. C. Militia announces the following staff appointments:

Jesse L. Bryan, of Moore, } Aids.
Jno. A. Spears, of Cumberland, }

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

A. D. McLEAN, Brig. Gen.
4th Brigade N. C. M.

95-2t

*Blanks for sale here.*

## BONA VISTA FOR SALE.

THAT healthy and pleasant RESIDENCE, owned and occupied by the subscriber, is now offered for sale. Any person desirous of living in the vicinity of town, and wishing to secure a pleasant situation, where there is good water and a healthy atmosphere, an opportunity is now presented which does not often occur. There are upon the premises a dwelling, kitchen, smoke house with a good cellar, wood house, barn, &c. The lot contains between four and five acres. More land joining could be had if desired. Much of the native growth has been preserved about the house so that the purchaser can display his taste in its arrangement.—The place is susceptible of being made one of the most delightful residences in this vicinity.

Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

G. DEMING.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1853. 91tf

## CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of that celebrated SALEM CASSIMERE, to which I would call the attention of my friends and the public in general.

P. SHEMWELL.

May 3, 1853. 91tf

## TURPENTINE.

WE have a convenient ware-house near the steam boat wharves, in which we can receive and forward Spirits Turpentine for our friends, offering them the customary shipping facilities.

We also purchase the article on our own account, and keep for sale such articles as are usually wanted by the turpentine operators.

May 2, 1853. J. & T. WADDILL.

## MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

**Mrs. Walton** has just received the second stock of Spring and Summer BONNETS, consisting of Straws of a new and beautiful style, and various prices; Flowers, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Mantillas, long and short Gloves, Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Under Sleeves, Collars and Capes, Dress Caps and Dress Trimmings.

Dresses and Mantillas made in the latest style.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

May 9, 1853. 92

## Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Fayetteville on Friday the 3d June next.

J. H. HALL, Pres't.

May 7, 1853. 92tm

## REMOVED.

THE Subscriber having removed to the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Starr & Williams, on Hay Street, offers to the public a general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and would be pleased to see all persons in want of Goods before they purchase, as he is determined to sell for a small profit for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

J. C. POE.

May 6, 1853. 92tf

## BARGAINS IN CIGARS.

THOSE who buy Cigars to sell again, the undersigned begs leave to inform that he has now in store a large stock of all kinds of Cigars, which he will offer at prices that cannot be undersold in this State. The celebrated

Star Principe.
Eagle " "
Steam Boat " "

Prime Havana Regalia's, and other favorite Cigars on hand.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Fayetteville, May 9. 92-3m

## LAMPS.

FOR burning Camphine or Spirits Turpentine. A few dozen just received, by

SAML J. HINSDALE.

May 9, 1853. 92-3w

## VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated seventeen miles Southwest of Lumberton, and eighteen from the Rail Road, and nine from Harlowsville, containing Seven Hundred Acres of the best cotton and provision lands in the county, with fine improvements, well watered, extremely healthy, and the best stand for a Store in the country, there having been one on it occasionally for the last thirty years;—with about one hundred and eighty acres of cleared land in a very high state of cultivation.

I will give the lands for the valued proceeds of them for two years, with the work of seven hands. I will devise the lands if desired, or if a larger tract is desired, there is a large tract of land adjoining it that can be bought on very reasonable terms.

Early application is desired.

ZACH. FULMORE.

Allensville, May 9th, 1853. 92tf

## NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,

IN barrels and half-barrels, just received direct from New Orleans, and for sale by

G. S. DEMING,
Opposite Cape Fear Bank.

May 4, 1853. 91tf

## BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Fearsley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

## TO PHYSICIANS.

50 ounces Sulph. Quinine,
20 " Iron, (Ay. Hydrogen.)
6 doz. R C & Co. Cod Liver Oil,
50 ounces Iod. Potas,
25 lbs. Pil. Hydrarg.
25 lbs. Hyd. Sub. Calomel,
10 lbs. pure Chloroform,
20 lbs. Turkey Opium,
Ether, Aconotine, Ol. Cocoa,
Strychnine, Iodine, Creosote,
Tannin, Valerianati of Zinc,

With every article connected with the Drug and Apothecary business.

Particular and prompt attention paid to orders, and to the packing of Glassware. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

April 25, 1853. 88-2m

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into Copartnership under the firm of Murray & Grant, for the purpose of transacting the Grocery, Commission, and Forwarding Business, in all of its different branches, at the old stand of R. H. Grant, next door to the Custom House on Water street, and would be glad to serve their friends at any time.

R. H. GRANT.
E. MURRAY.

Wilmington, N. C., April 20, 1853. 88-4w

## REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to the store formerly occupied by H. Branson & Son, five doors east of their old stand.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

The Office of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co. is kept in the above building.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS; Agent.

April 20, 1853. 87tf

## New Drug Store.

### *Foulkes & Mac Rae,*

DRUGGISTS,

*Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, directly East of the Fayetteville Hotel,*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

ARE now receiving a large stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, directly from Importers and Manufacturers, which they will sell to Physicians and Country Merchants at a very small advance.

They will keep constantly on hand, of the best quality, every variety of articles in their line, having made arrangements to that effect with established houses in New York.

Their Stock having been very carefully selected, and purchased for Cash, will enable them to recommend confidently all their Drugs, and to sell them at very low rates.

They solicit a reasonable share of the patronage of the public.

April 22, 1853. 88tf

## *New Stock Seasonable Goods.*

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his Stock of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a General Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Hats, Worsted Patterns, Umbrellas and Parasols, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO, SUGAR AND COFFEE, &c. &c.

P. SHEMWELL,

North-west Corner Market Square, Green st.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1853. 83tf

## Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Twenty-fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms: $82 00 per Session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting, at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental Needle-work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 83-3m

## SHINGLES.

WE want 100,000 good Juniper SHINGLES, for which the best price will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 1, 1853. 83tf

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

**300** CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 10tf

## CANTON MATTING.

**10** PS CANTON MATTING, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4, white and red checked.

### *Sup'r Carb't Soda.*

25 boxes in 1 lb. papers; a superior article.
20 " Home Made.

Just received and for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 6, 1853. 85tf

## WANT OF MONEY.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle—particularly those debts due me before the 1st January, 1852. My business requires me to make this call, and longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Nov. 15, 1852. 4tf

## THOS. J. JOHNSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED

**10** BBLS NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
10 do. Large Yellow Pitching Potatoes,
1000 lbs. Northern Bacon,
2000 lbs. N. Carolina do.
Tool chests Cl'rs,
Ploughs and Castings,
Blacksmiths Tools,
17 hhds. Cuba Molasses.

ALSO—

1 light four-horse Wagon, and 1 Buggy, 1 Harness Horse, &c.

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Person st.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 28, 1853. 75tf

☞ CAMPBELLTON PROPERTY FOR SALE. T. J. J.

## JUST RECEIVED.

**50** HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES, by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 17, 1853. 77tf

## D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock—

100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. Granulated do.
10 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
45 coil's Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
70 boxes Window Glass,
40 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFG Powder.

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half-barrels,

Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Soleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c., with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 13, 1852. 25tf

## Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages, and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

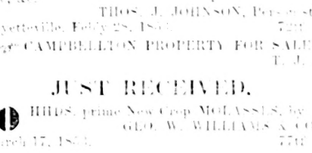
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71Y

## JUST RECEIVED.

**1000** SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1000 bushels Alum " ditto, in bags,
50 hhds. sweet Molasses,
25 bbls. City Mess Pork,
250 " large size No. 3 Mackerel,
10 half bbls. No. 2 do,
25 boxes fresh caught Mullets,
50 boxes Dried Herring,
100 bbls. Planting & eating Potatoes,
10 hhds. superior Bacon.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1852. 15tf



## FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

## UNPARALLELED DISPATCH.

### *DAILY LINE!*

THE undersigned informs the public that he is now running a daily line of light draft Steamers on the Cape Fear River, consisting of the following boats:

New Steamer Zephyr,
" " Major Wm. Barnett, 13 inches draft.
" " Fanny Lutterloh, 14 " "
Rowan.

One of these boats will leave Fayetteville every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock; and Wilmington every day (Sundays excepted) at — o'clock, landing goods and passengers in Fayetteville in fifteen hours thereafter.

Goods intended for these boats should be sent to the care of J. & D. McRae & Co., or E. J. Lutterloh, at Wilmington, who will forward at the usual rate of commissions. The Steamers Zephyr and Major Wm. Barnett are elegantly furnished for the accommodation of passengers. Passage to or from Wilmington, $3.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 7, 1853. 69tf

## Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn,

For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April 1853. 87tf

## *Fresh Burning Fluid and Camphine,*

Just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.

Jan'y 31, 1853. 64tf

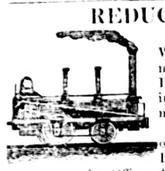
## LEATHER BANDS,

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance. For sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852. 31tf

## REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

## FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 78tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

### *Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.*

THE subscribers are receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, to which he will add his own manufacture, making his Stock very extensive, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on a short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 20, 1852. 59tf

## UNION LIVERY STABLES,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared to furnish the Public with

### *Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.*

They are also prepared to carry Passengers to any of the surrounding towns, on reasonable terms.

Their Stock may be found at the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Lutz & Worten, a few doors West of the Telegraph Office.

They always have in attendance good Ostlers and Runners.

☞ A FOUR-HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance, at short notice, to convey Passengers to and from the Steam Boats.

They will take Horses on Livery at reasonable terms.

They hope, by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

J. B. ASKEW, Agent.

December 14, 1852. 52tf

## JUST RECEIVED,

A PRIME lot Mountain Butter.
New Orleans and Cuba Molasses.
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
Sugar, Rice, &c.

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

March 7, 1853. 75tf

## 50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

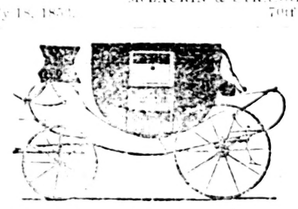
DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 18-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine. White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf



## Only Burnt out in Part.

### A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as buy work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 15 Buggies.

Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

## NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a handsome assortment of all kinds of

*Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags,*

To which he invites attention.

GEORGE BRANDT,

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

April 4, 1853. 82-3m

## NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddlery, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86tf

## DOCTORS B. & B. W. ROBINSON

DISSOLVED their copartnership on the 1st of April, and have disposed of their entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. to Dr. Thomas C. Hall and Henry C. Robinson.

They will retain an Office in the same building, where either or both may be consulted as heretofore.

It is very important to them that their accounts should be settled as early as practicable, for which purpose they have engaged the services of Mr. John Shaw, who may generally be found at their office.

April 14, 1853. 85-tf

## STEDMAN & HORNE,

*Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.*

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

## WANTED,

**20,000** BARRELS OF TURPENTINE for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 19tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken the shop between Mrs. Mallett & Mc Swain and Eccles's Bridge, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its Branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81tf

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best materials and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical South*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

THE LARGEST

## SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

### *Thomas G. Stearns,*

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

SILKS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS.

**162 Broadway, N. Y.,**

HAS now in Store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of GOODS IN HIS LINE, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks; Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings; Bonnet Ribbons; Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Dress Trimmings of all kinds; Embroideries; French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats; Gloves of all kinds; Silk Lace Mitts; Bareges, Laces; White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs.

The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the Trade generally. He will offer great inducements to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

THOMAS G STEARNS,
162 Broadway,

Between Liberty Street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Jan'y 15, 1853. 61-Ypd

## GEO. M. TRACY & Co,

**No. 84 William Street,**

(Corner of Maiden Lane.) NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS OF

### *Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.*

IN this Establishment, being the largest in the city, may be found a large and well selected Stock, consisting in part of rich Scarfs and Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Under Garments, Suspenders, Stocks, London and Napoleon Ties, Shirts of all qualities, &c. Having been engaged in this business the last twenty years, comment is unnecessary, as they have made such arrangements in Europe that they are receiving by almost every steamer, the choicest goods the market affords, and purchasers need only call to satisfy themselves that every article in the Furnishing line may be found here.

Feb'y 25, 1853. 3mcp. 72-3mpd

### *Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.*

RALPH & CO,

23 FULTON ST., N. YORK,

OFFER for sale a large and select assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, consisting of Ploughs, and Castings, Corn Sheilers, Straw Cutters, Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators, Fanning Mills, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Snaths, Grain Mills, Sugar Mills, Root Cutters, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Rakes, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Carts, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, a large variety.

Fertilisers: Peruvian Guano, Sup. Phosphate Lime, Bone Dust, Poudrettes, Charcoal Dust, Plaster, &c.

Manufacturers of Schnebly's Reaping and Mowing Machine; Daniel's Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters.—Agents for the sale of Wm. Hovey's Patent Straw Cutters. A descriptive catalogue will be sent on application by mail.

March 22, 1853. 80*3mpd

## FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW Barrels superior Family Flour. Also, 40 Barrels Yellow Planting Potatoes. For sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb'y 17. 69tf

## New Goods for 1853.

### J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

## GOODS,

Consisting of Gentlemen's fine Fashionable Moleskin, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, and a large variety of other styles of HATS and CAPS, which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infants' fine dress Gaiters, Operas, Oxford Ties, Buskins, BOOTS and SHOES; which he is willing and anxious to exchange for Cash, on liberal terms.

J. C. T.

Market Square, March 29, 1853. 81tf

*50 Laborers wanted, at $1 per day—colored preferred.*

THE above price will be paid for good hands, to work on the lower Lock and Dam for the next four or five months.

Persons having Negroes which they wish employed, will make application, during the month of April, to Hall & Bollinger, at the Foundry, to Col. Alex. Murchison, or to Col. Nathan King.

JOHN BOLLINGER.

March 30, 1853. 81-3m

## THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of

## Ready-made Clothing,

**Shirts, Collars, and Drawers,**

**BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,**

All of his own selection, which he can warrant equal to any in the market, and to be sold low for cash.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

N. B. A nice assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING also on hand.

April 4, 1853. 82-3m

**500** BUSHELS OATS.
6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon,
For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 24. 71-tf

## FRESH CORN MEAL

KEPT constantly on hand by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 24. 71-tf

☞ I am now receiving my stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16, 1853. 77-tf

## COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Geo. W. Williams & Co., for the prosecution of a general business. Location the same as occupied by J. D. Williams for the last five years.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

February 14, 1853. 68tf

## DENTISTRY.

**D. W. C. Benbow,** Surgeon Dentist, having located in Fayetteville, may be found third door below the Market, Benbow & Kyle's block, and will be happy to wait on those requiring his services.

All work warranted, and he flatters himself he can give satisfaction, having taken great pains to qualify himself under the instruction of one of the first Dentists in New England.

Dec. 22, 1852. 54tf

### *Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.*

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House, where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

## A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.

Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

## BACON! BACON!

**15** HHDS. Sides and Shoulders, for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 23, 1852. 54-tf

### *Smithville Male and Female Academy.*

WILL commence its fourth session, in the new building, 15th February, and close its scholastic year 15th Dec. 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore, Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars address the principal.

JAMES H. BRENT.

Smithville, N. C., Dec. 30. 56-6m

## JUST RECEIVED,

5 Casks Rice.
45 Boxes Cheese.
10 Corn Shellers.
5 Barrels Pickled Pork.
100 Sacks Salt.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

## REMOVAL.

WE have removed to the large fire-proof brick Store lately occupied by Sampson Boon, Esq., one door west of Messrs J. & T. Waddill, on Hay Street, where we shall receive in a few days, large additions to our early Spring purchases. Our stock of

*Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Ready-made Clothing, Umbrellas, &c.*

was selected expressly for the WHOLESALE TRADE.

Merchants are invited to give our goods an examination before purchasing.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

May 1, 1853. 90tf

## DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & TAYLOR is dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by Mr. Alex'r Ray, or by either of ourselves, using the name of the firm in settling its affairs.

JAS. G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1853. 90tf

## Groceries and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has taken the East end of the Store lately occupied by Cook & Taylor, where he would be pleased to see his old customers and others.

My stock of GROCERIES will be large and full.

I will take in payment any kind of Country Produce. Cash will not be refused, or credit to punctual customers.

JAS. G. COOK.

May 2, 1853. 90tf

## $25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in October last, a negro boy named SAM. Said boy is about 18 years of age, tall, very black, and with a slight cast in one of his eyes. He was raised by a Mr. McFadyen, in Cumberland or Moore county, and purchased by me last Fall of Mr. N. McK. McNeill of Moore county. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery in any jail in North Carolina, or forty dollars for him delivered to me in Cheraw, S. C.

ALLAN McFARLAN.

Cheraw, S. C., April 27, 1853. 90tf

## EAU DE COLOGNE,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE. For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.

April 28, 1853. 89tf

## BLANK BOOKS.

AN assortment of Blank Books of all kinds, just received at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 30, 1853.

## CITRATE MAGNESIA,

A MILD and pleasant Aperient. For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.

April 28, 1853. 89tf

## NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber having taken the Store on Green street, known as the McPherson Building, nearly opposite Dr. Robinson's Shop, is now receiving a fresh and well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery,

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes; Cupping, Tooth, and Surgical Instruments; Galvanic Batteries, &c. &c. All of which he offers low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

Orders respectfully solicited from Country Physicians and others, who may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

☞ MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

## SMALL AND TALL:

### *Come One, Come All,*

*And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!*

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 200 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER.

Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.

August 16, 1852. 17-tf

## FISH! FISH!

JUST Received and for sale: Mackerel No. 1 to 3. Also, Mulletts in Oak Barrels and large size.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16. 77-tf

### *Encourage Home Manufacture.*

THE Snow Camp Manufacturing Company continue to manufacture, in the neatest and best style, Wheat Threshing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Double and Single Wool Carding Machines; Mill and Factory Gear Saw and Grist Mill Irons; Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any Shop in the South. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company at Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, North Carolina, will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Feb'y 22, 1853. 74-6m

## WANT OF MONEY!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $50m worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852. A. A. McKETHAN.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 19th inst., a Negro man named LUKE, about five feet six or eight inches high, dark complected, has a scar on the side of one of his eyes, (which one not recollected, but believed to be the right eye,) stout built, weighs about 175 or 180 pounds.

He was purchased in 1846 from Mr Josiah E. Dunn of this town. He has relatives in the County of Sampson, among them a half-brother named Sam Boon, a free man of color,—and may possibly be lurking in that neighborhood, as I am informed he was seen about there a short time since. Possibly he may have obtained free papers, and is endeavoring to escape to a free State, as I understand some free persons of color removed from Sampson county last week to Indiana.

A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, if taken in this county; Fifteen Dollars if taken in any other county in this State and lodged in a safe Jail; or Fifty Dollars if taken out of the State,—so that I get him again.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1853. 81tf

## TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf

## FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.

### *Francis Shenton,*

SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

## MARBLE FACTORY.

## By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Ypd

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE fine SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, two miles West of town, possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. John H. Cook or C. E. Leete. S. A. LEETE.

March 16, 1853. 77tf